# A STUDY OF SELECTED PROCESS EVALUATION VARIABLES AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO PRODUCT CRITERIA IN SECONDARY VOCATIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS IN OKLAHOMA

Ву

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Thesis Approved:

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#### CHAPTER I

#### INTRODUCTION

A recurring problem in the arena of education is the belief and acceptance by educators and the public that all educational processes presently employed have some relationship or impact on what students do after leaving our educational institutions. Proceeding on the belief and acceptance that these program characteristics are "good," the educational processes are then evaluated on the basis of their efficiency or in-house effectiveness. Such is generally the case with regional accrediting agencies that have developed process evaluation instruments which are utilized to judge the effectiveness of the process criteria. The process criteria embrace the in-house concepts as "cause" aspects of education. These agencies jointly with local education agencies spend vast amounts of time, funds and human resources each year in examining and judging processes which educators themselves have predetermined and accepted as good.

#### Statement of the Problem

In order for decision makers at all levels to make valid decisions, it is necessary and desirable that research be conducted to determine the relationships between the process and product variables. With these relationships established, greater levels of confidence in evaluative results can be accepted on the part of the decision maker and

resources can be conserved by evaluating only those process criteria that impact on the outcomes of educational institutions.

The Oklahoma State Department of Vocational and Technical Education is involved in the evaluation of all secondary vocational programs over a five-year period (1971-76). This evaluation involves an examination of both process and product measures (see Appendix A and B).

One of the major problems facing the State Department of Vocational and Technical Education is that it is not known what variables should be considered in evaluation of vocational programs. The establishment of significant relationships between process and product criteria would enable the department to conserve fiscal and human resources.

#### Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study is to examine both subjectively and objectively measured process variables and their relationship to the product measure of secondary programs, i.e., "The Product Index" (Ross, 1973).

#### Need for the Study

With the continued scarcity of education dollars, it is of paramount necessity to determine what vocational educational processes have significant impact on the outputs of secondary vocational programs. The decision maker's dilemma is basically twofold at present. He must determine priorities as to certain inputs into the vocational process based on the subjective opinion that these inputs are "good", and secondly, he is forced to evaluate only the outcomes of those processes. The basic problem relates to the fact that little has been accomplished

to determine the relationship of the processes to the products.

### Scope of the Study

The scope of this study was concerned only with those Oklahoma secondary vocational programs that were evaluated in the 1973-74 school year and that had a three-year Product Index (1971-73).

#### Assumptions

For the purpose of this study, the following assumptions were made:

- 1. That the data gathered by the student accounting system each vear is valid and reliable.
- 2. That all data used in this study has or yields low interval or ordinal level measurement.
- 3. That the team members and teachers will rate items in an unbiased manner such that the resulting ratings will be valid.
  - 4. That the objective data on each program is accurate.
- 5. That secondary vocational programs evaluated in 1973-74 are representative of all secondary vocational education programs in Oklahoma.

#### Definition of Terms

In order to clarify the meaning of certain terms used in this study, the following terms and their definitions are given:

- <u>Product Index</u> A quantitative figure which reflects the number of graduates/completors that are (a) available for employment,
  - (b) employed in the occupation or related occupations, (c) continuing related education, and retention of students that are eligible to re-enroll in the program.

- <u>Criteria Average Rating</u> The averaged rating of team members and the teacher on a five-point scale on all items relating to each criteria (administration, staff, program evaluation, curriculum...) in the Summary Evaluation Questionnaire.
- Total Overall Average Rating The average of the sum total of all items rated on a five-point scale of the team members and teachers for the program.
- Regular Vocational Programs All secondary vocational programs in Oklahoma supported under part "B" of the Vocational Education Amendments of 1968 (P.L. 90-576).
- Program Evaluation Questionnaire A 20 item questionnaire that gathers objective data on each vocational program. The questionnaire is completed in September and returned to the Oklahoma State Department of Vocational and Technical Education by teachers who have been evaluated previously or are being evaluated during the current school year.
- <u>Summary Evaluation Questionnaire</u> A 63 item subjective evaluation questionnaire rated by the evaluation team and teacher on a five-point scale. The questionnaire is mailed in September to programs being evaluated during the current year and returned to the Oklahoma State Department of Vocational and Technical Education by September 15.
- <u>L.E.A.'s</u> Local education agencies (School Districts).
- <u>Product Assessment</u> The outputs of secondary vocational programs. In this study the product refers to a three-year product index of vocational programs.
- Process Evaluation To examine or judge the in-house effectiveness of

- the inputs such as administration, staff, curriculum equipment, facilties, etc.
- OTIS Occupational Training Information System, an automated management information system designed to interface manpower demand and supply in Oklahoma.
- Student Accounting System An automated sub-system of OTIS which gathers: (a) student enrollment information of vocational programs, (b) student completion information on vocational programs, and (c) follow-up information on the status of completors of vocational programs.
- Evaluation Team A two- or three-member team per program composed of

  State Department personnel and/or teacher educators and/or State

  Advisory Council members and/or local vocational teachers.

#### CHAPTER II

#### REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

#### Introduction

The purpose of this study was to examine process variables and their relationship to a three-year Product Index (placement record) of secondary vocational programs in Oklahoma.

The purpose of this chapter is to provide an overview of the need to examine the association between vocational processes and product. This chapter is divided into the following sections: (1) Historical overview of evaluation, (2) The federal mandate to vocational education, (3) The need for research in evaluation, (4) Process-product studies, and (5) The process-product approach to evaluation in Oklahoma.

#### Historical Overview of Evaluation

Wenting and Lawson (1975) have indicated that formal systems of evaluation date as early as 2200 B. C. China used an elaborate system of competitive examinations in its civil service system. Public officials were examined every third year to determine fitness for continuing in office. After being administered three examinations, officials were either promoted or dismissed. This process closely resembles today's system of evaluation for granting tenure in public education institutions.

In the United States, before 1850, the appraisal of educational achievement had relied very heavily on oral examinations. During the last half of the nineteenth century, oral exams were replaced by written exams for admission to colleges or universities.

The growth of measurement tests during the first sixty years of the twentieth century can be divided into four phases. The pioneering phase, 1900-1915, saw the emergence of achievement tests and the work of Otis and others on group tests of intelligence. The boom phase from 1915-1930 saw rapid development in production of achievement and intelligence tests. The critical appraisal period from 1930 to 1945 was devoted to taking stock, broadening techniques and delimiting interpretations of psychological and educational tests. The period of 1945-1969 can be characterized as the period of test batteries and testing programs. The period from 1960 to the present can be identified as a second cycle of the critical appraisal phase.

Directly associated with the "boom phase" was work done by Robert Thorndike (1969). Impetus was provided by Thorndike for the early adoption of measuring techniques to evaluate changes in learner behavior.

Other early contributors to evaluation methodologies were the accreditation movement and Ralph Tyler's Eight Year Study. Tyler's (1965) work had its emphasis on the evaluation of student outcomes.

John Flanagan (1964) of the American Institute for Research, conducted a study entitled, "Project Talent", in the 1960's to determine the relationships between student abilities and characteristics and their success or failure in post-program jobs.

Ralph Tyler (1965) initiated the National Assessment Project in

1969, in which he sampled student behavior in an attempt to chart student performance from school to school and from state to state.

The Federal Mandate to Vocational Education

In discussing funding and evaluation activity from 1930 through 1963, Wenting and Lawson (1975) state:

Until 1963, most. . .studies were the result of federally or foundation funded projects and did not relfect evaluative action on the part of the individual states or educational agencies. In 1963, with the passage of the Vocational Education Act, each state was required to establish a state advisory committee for vocational education which would be responsible for evaluation within each state. . . however. . .the state advisory committees did not assume the responsibility for evaluation as the legislation had intended (p. 7).

It was not until 1968, with the passage of the amendments to the 1963 Vocational Education Act, that emphasis was placed on the requirement for evaluation on the part of individual states and advisory councils within each state. With the passage of the 1963 act, its subsequent amendments in 1968, and the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA), considerable pressure to evaluate was placed on state and local school systems. Contained in Title I of the amendments to the 1963 act (Public Law 90-576, 1968) were the following mandates to national and state advisory councils:

- 1. The national council shall "review the administration and operation of vocational education programs, including the effectiveness of such programs in meeting the purposes for which they were established."
- 2. The national council shall "conduct independent evaluations of programs carried out under this title."
  - 3. The national council shall "review the possible duplication of

programs at the post-secondary and adult levels within geographic areas."

4. The state advisory council shall "evaluate vocational education programs, services, and activities assisted under this title."

Again, as in 1963, much of the intent of the legislation was not met. The major problem being that state and local agencies failed to adequately define evaluation. Even though federal legislation required evaluation of process and product for particular programs, guidelines as to the "how" of evaluation were few to nonexistent. Without consensus on the definition of evaluation or evaluative procedures, confusion was rampant. Coupled with this confusion was the fact that few state and local personnel had the necessary background and training for the design and implementation of evaluation systems.

The stage was set, and as a result, a deluge of evaluation models, frameworks, and theories was forthcoming from the academicians. Poo-yen Koo (1970) indicates that the following are only some of the definitions or terms that beset educators. Terms such as "qualitative" and "quantitative" evaluation offered by Hart (1966), "formative" and "summative" evaluation offered by Scriven (1966), "educational accountability and audit system" by Donahue and Rhodes (1970), "internal" and "external" evaluation by Gagne and Dick (1961), also Schaefer (1966), and "process" and "product" evaluation by Bradfield and Moredock (1970), also Moss (1968).

Ward's survey (1970) provides further evidence that a multitude of evaluation procedures and/or processes proliferate within the educational scene. Out of the 29 states in his survey, 24 had formal evaluation procedures, 16 were conducting varying degrees of research on

evaluation, three were tailoring the System for Statewide Evaluation of Vocational Education developed by the Center for Vocational and Technical Education in Ohio, four were using local self-evaluation, eight used a combination approach, one used a state staff supervisory evaluation, one used a team and nine were using a systems approach. Obviously there was overlapping of methods and procedures and Ward's data (1970) did not lend itself to a strict dichotomy. Nevertheless, his study does substantiate the lack of consensus on the direction and methods used to evaluate vocational education.

In explaining this phenomenon, Steele (1973) states:

The need, both by those providing and those receiving funds, for a better understanding of evaluation and more accurate and efficient evaluation procedures triggered the expansion in ideas about evaluation that has occurred in the past few years (p. 11).

#### The Need for Research in Evaluation

Evans (1974) has indicated that more evaluations of ongoing educational programs should be based on an experimental design with random assignment. Although this approach might be laudable for large scale project-type evaluations, it is doubtful whether this approach is practical in programatic state and local evaluations.

Stevenson (1973), in his address to members of the American Vocational Association in the New and Related Services Division, states:

Evaluative criteria can be divided into two categories. ...those items which cause quality (process evaluation) and those items which show quality (product evaluation). ...there must be a demonstrated relationship between the items which show quality and certain items which cause quality. For too long we have depended on experience, on observation, and on tradition to determine what we would accept as quality procedures without any real knowledge that these specified procedures are

related to the quality of the product (p. 77).

Concerning the need to determine relationships between the inputs and outcomes of vocational programs, Moss (1968) states:

Given the present state of knowledge, the major purpose of evaluation must be to determine which program characteristics actually produce the desired outcomes. . .(p. 5).

Moss introduces the following as the major components of an evaluative system:

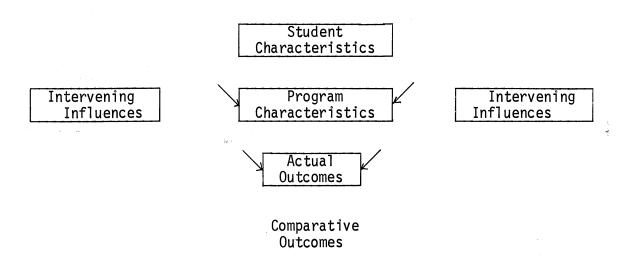


Figure 1. Major Components of the Evaluative System

Poo-yen Koo, Director of Occupational Data in the Department of Education in New Jersey, supports additional emphasis on research in this area. In a special paper, Koo (1970) states:

Not until more research is accomplished to single out various correlations between the dependent and independent variables, or until factor analysis is used for large scale evaluation designs, will the evaluation

of outcomes alone tell anything about the process in the program (p. 3).

Reflecting the general revolt of the taxpayers toward education as a whole, other researchers have taken a similar stand.

Krystal and Henrie (1972) state:

Conservative taxpayers are reluctant to give schools more money unless it can be demonstrated that they are getting measurable results. . .minorities and their champions charge that schools are not educating their children. Julius Hoffman, director of the Washington Institution of Quality Education, has said, 'Education is the only industry in which the consumer, the child, is held responsible for the quality of the product'(p. 2).

In the search for relevancy in American education, be it through process evaluation or product assessment, much effort is being expended to answer critics of education and improve the school.

In examining what approach to take in evaluating instructional programs, Moss (1968) states:

. . . the criteria by which instructional programs are to be evaluated must be the outcome--the products--of instruction. Program characteristics cannot be used as evaluative criteria, for, by so doing, we assume rather then prove, that those characteristics are good (p.6).

This viewpoint is similar to those held by Womer (1970) and supporters of the National Assessment of Educational Process, also a brochure by Michigan State University (1970), "A Systems Approach to Evaluation of Vocational Education".

In defense of process evaluation, Poo-Yen Koo (1970) states:

...process evaluation should not be discredited simply because 'we assume, rather than prove, that those program characteristics are good'...If one scans those principles presented by Allen (1914), Prosser (1925), Wright (1926), Struck (1945), McCarthy (1950), and Roberts (1957), he will find that some of them are purely the result of logical inference, and some others have indeed been empirically validated...(p. 3).

#### Process-Product Studies

The author, in reviewing a multitude of journals, books, research reports, monograms, and a computerized search of ERIC (Educational Resources Information Center), documents, which included Resources in Education, Abstracts of Research Material, and Abstracts of Instructional Material, found only a few studies which had conducted research in the area of process-product relationships. This semi-void in research, pertaining to this particular area, provided additional support for the need to conduct research in this important field. A real operational problem, coupled with the fact that little research has been completed, highlighted the need for meaningful research to be conducted between process and product variables.

In reviewing the literature, this author found that most of the rhetoric concerning evaluation methodology was based on expertise and/or consensus. The author has referenced this in the earlier part of this chapter. Further evidence of this is a study conducted by Harold Starr, entitled, "Vocational Education Program Evaluation Inventory". In this study, Starr (1975) conducted a Delphi-type survey among more than 540 vocational educators in which he sought information regarding those criteria which vocational education programs should be evaluated. Of the ten criteria selected as being most important, six were identifiable as process criteria.

This author does not wish to imply that this type of research is not important; on the contrary, it is much needed, with program evaluation still in its infancy. What the literature does reveal is a chellenging, unspoken question: "Does anything we do or provide, in terms

of training, have any relationship to related post-program employment?"

As a challenge to vocational educators, specifically concerned with evaluation, Koo (1970) states:

. . .more studies must be made regarding correlation between specific program characteristics and program outcomes. The more we know about such correlations, the more intelligently we shall be able to figure out how to improve programs as a result of program evaluation (p. 4).

In attempting to provide information in this area, a study mentioned earlier in this chapter was that by Eninger.

This study began in 1963 and was funded by two different agencies. Volume I, "The Process", was funded by the Ford Foundation. Volume II, "The Product", was funded by the Department of Labor. The purpose of the study was to determine relationships between independent variables such as (1) Student resources, and (2) School process to a dependent variable, "relatedness of the first full-time job to the occupation studied."

Multiple regression analysis was used to analyze the data. The sample population was all schools in the United States offering three or more T & I courses. A stratified random sample of 100 schools was drawn from a national population of 667 schools. The results of the study showed significant correlation coefficients in the following areas: (1) Placement related variables, (2) Teacher related variables,

- (3) Curriculum related variables, (4) Student resource variables,
- (5) Guidance related variables, and (6) Instruction related variables.

Concerning the findings of these two studies, Eninger (1968) states: "It is reasonable to infer a causal relationship between the top three variables. . .1, 2 and 3. . .and placement performance" (p. 12-8).

This study provided some insights into process-product relationships with reference to trade and industrial education. The scope of the study, however, was too limited in reference to all service divisions in order to attack the problem concerning this study. There also were some differences in both dependent and independent variables.

Another study (Blaschke, 1975) which was conducted by the Educational Turnkey Systems, Inc., for the Michigan Department of Education, examined relationships of several independent variables concerning compensatory education reading programs and a dependent variable-reading achievement. A condensed summary of the positive findings are as follows:

- 1. The 25 successful compensatory education reading programs spent an average of \$742 per pupil and the 23 unsuccessful ones averaged \$587. Thirty percent of the difference in achievement was attributed to the amount of money spent per pupil.
- 2. The principal's satisfaction with comp-ed curriculum decision methods had a direction positive relationship with reading achievement.
- 3. The greater degree of decision-making delegated to teachers and the greater amount of time they spend on managing and individual-izing instruction had a direct positive relationship to reading achievement.
- 4. A greater amount of coordination among building staff, especially between the compensatory education teacher and the regular teachers had a direct positive relationship to reading achievement.
- 5. The amount of time spent by the compensatory education staff on planning and preservice training had a direct positive relationship

to reading achievement.

Variables which seemed to have no impact on achievement were as follows:

- 1. Class size
- 2. Teacher's salary
- 3. Teaching experience
- 4. Age of teacher
- 5. Number of children receiving free lunches

A factor which seemed to be related to low achievement was the use of paraprofessionals in the classroom.

Both of these studies refute the findings of earlier studies and the thesis that schools do not make a difference in terms of student performance or post-program occupational experience.

A study in which little or no relationship was found between multiple school independent and dependent variables was conducted by Johnston and Bachman (1972). The study, entitled "Youth in Transition Project", consisted of a national inquiry over a four-year period from the tenth grade, the higher education, military service, and the world of work. One of the objectives was to isolate school characteristics which affect young people's (boy's) test scores, values, attitudes, affective states, behavior patterns, education and occupational aspirations. Nothing that distinguished one school from another could be credited with changes which occurred in the young men. It simply did not matter whether the school was rich or poor, hired above or below average teachers, had many resources or few or how it was organized and run.

Johnston and Bachman (1972) state:

There are differences between schools in the outcomes of their students to be sure--but when we ask what produces these differences, we find almost invariably that they can be attributed to individual differences in background and basic abilities. . . (p. 7).

Both the Eninger and the Compensatory Education study have provided the necessary research background that would support the underlying rationale of the research questions of this study.

The Process-Product Approach to

Evaluation in Oklahoma

In August of 1970, the Research Coordinating Unit of Oklahoma State University, which also serves as the research arm of the Oklahoma State Department of Vocational and Technical Education, worked closely with Mr. Roy Stewart, Executive Secretary of the State Advisory Council for Vocational and Technical Education to implement steps for the evaluation of vocational programs in Oklahoma.

With direction and assistance from Dr. Francis Tuttle, State
Director, and Dr. William Stevenson, Assistant State Director and Head,
Division of Research, Planning and Evaluation, a five year plan was
developed for the evaluation of all secondary programs in Oklahoma.
Twenty percent of all secondary programs were selected by divisional
areas to be evaluated each year. The evaluation effort began during
school year 1971-72 and is at the present concluding the fourth phase
with eighty percent of the population evaluated.

A process-product type of evaluation has been employed to evaluate both the efficiency and effectiveness of the programs.

The process evaluation of programs is accomplished through a team evaluation and teacher-self evaluation approach. The criteria of the

process, (i.e., administration and supervision, staff, program evaluation, curriculum, instructional materials, instructional procedures, library materials, community relations, advisory committee, public relations, student testing and selection, facilities and equipment, graduate placement assistance, and student organizations) were judged subjectively by the team and teacher rating the 63 items in the Summary Evaluation Questionnaire. An objective approach to assessing the quality of the process is accomplished by each vocational teacher completing a Program Evaluation Questionnaire during the year his program is scheduled to be evaluated and each year thereafter. The Program Evaluation Questionnaire yields objective data on 20 items that relate to instructional and consumable supplies, equipment, facilities, the teacher relations with employers, student desire to enter the occupation, student mobility, supervisory visits and youth organizations.

The product evaluation-assessment utilizes the Student Accounting System, a sub-system of the Occupational Training Information System, in gathering enrollment, completion and follow-up data on graduates of vocational programs. The analysis of these data by programs is utilized to determine effectivenss in terms of program placement. To do this, it was necessary to convene a task force to determine by what criteria vocational programs should be held accountable. Prior to the implementation of the 1971-72 evaluation of secondary programs, Dr. William Stevenson called a meeting of all state supervisors of the instructional divisions. The outcome of this meeting and subsequent meetings was the identification of four criteria on which programs would be held accountable. These criteria are: (1) Percent of vocational graduates available for employment, (2) Percent of graduates

employed in the occupation or related occupation, (3) Percent of graduates continuing related education, and (4) Retention of students who are eligible to re-enroll in the class. The summative results of these criteria eventually became known as the Product Index. The Evaluation Unit has calculated a Mean Product Index of 1974 graduates by divisional area on a 100 percent sample of all vocational programs. Recommendations are presently being prepared to the effect that all secondary programs that fall two standard deviations below their divisional mean be identified and referred to the appropriate state and district supervisors for special assistance for improving placement. The core of the problem confronting the Evaluation Unit is basically what the supervisor should recommend in the way of processes improvement that will assist the vocational instructor at the local level to improve his placement of graduates, i.e., what process criteria related significantly to the Product Index of vocational programs. This then was the rationale and the basis for the implementation of this study.

#### CHAPTER III

#### DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

The major purpose of this study was to examine process variables and their relationship to the three-year Product Index of secondary vocational education programs in Oklahoma.

The purposes of this chapter are to describe: (1) The design, (2) The research questions, (3) The populations, (4) The sampling procedure, (5) The instrumentation, (6) The collection of data, and (7) The analyses of data.

#### The Design

The design of the study was <u>ex post facto</u> in nature. The independent variables, i.e., the process variables, had already occurred in 1973-74 and the research began with the observation of the dependent variable, i.e., the three-year Product Index in the fall of 1974.

#### Research Questions

The present study focuses on the relationship of subjective and objective independent variables to the dependent variable by division and/or occupational area. Four major research questions have been formulated to provide data relative to the association of the variables under study.

Research Question 1. Is there a significant relationship between

a three-year Product Index (1971-73) of secondary vocational programs and the Total Overall Average Ratings of those programs?

Research Question 2. Is there a significant relationship between a three-year Product Index (1971-73) of secondary vocational programs stratified by division and/or occupational area and the <u>Criteria</u>

Average Ratings of those programs in the following areas:

- A. Administrative and supervisory support
- B. Staff
- C. Program evaluation
- D. Curriculum
- E. Instructional materials
- F. Instructional procedures
- G. Library materials
- H. Community relations
- I. Advisory committee
- J. Public relations
- K. Student testing and selection
- L. Facilities and equipment
- M. Graduate placement assistance
- N. Student placement assistance
- O. Student organization
- P. Total Overall Average Rating

Research Question 3. Is there a significant relationship between a three-year Product Index (1971-73) of secondary vocational programs stratified by division and/or occupational area and the objective data of those programs in the following areas:

- A. Expenditures for supplies
- B. Funds received for services
- C. Expenditures for equipment
- D. New equipment needed
- E. Total value of present equipment
- F. Facility age
- G. Facility condition
- H. Facility size
- I. Total years teaching experience
- J. Years in present position
- K. Year updated occupational/skill experience
- L. Year updated professional improvement
- M. Degree level of teacher
- N. Number of employers known
- 0. Employer request for graduates
- P. Student desire to enter occupation
- Q. Graduate mobility
- R. Number of class visits to industry or business
- S. Number of supervisory visits
- T. School wealth (revenue per capita based on average daily attendance)

For further clarification on objective variables, refer to Appendix B.

Research Question 4. Is there a significant relationship between a one-year Product Index (1973) and a three-year Product Index (1971-73) stratified by division and/or occupational area for those programs evaluated in 1973-74?

#### The Population

The population for this study was all regular funded secondary vocational programs in Oklahoma. The sample selected for the study was limited to those Part B and G programs evaluated during school year 1973-74 that had a three-year Product Index. This sample constituted 111 programs in 65 schools in 15 counties. Programs within the sample that were excluded from the study were: (1) Part B programs that did not have Product Indices for all three years (1971-73), and (2) Those occupational areas where there were less than five programs.

The 1973-74 sample of programs was selected because: (1) Their evaluation was most recent, (2) They yielded the largest humber of programs with a three-year Product Index, and (3) The 1974-75 sample had not completed the evaluation cycle.

#### Sampling Procedure

A study was made by the Evaluation Unit of the Division of Research, Planning and Evaluation, State Department of Vocational and Technical Education in the fall of 1970 to determine the number of secondary vocational programs in each county. Also, the number of programs in each school in the Tulsa and Oklahoma City school districts were determined. Counties and metropolitan schools were randomly selected until a twenty percent sample of programs was drawn for each of the years in the five-year evaluation effort being undertaken. The names of counties with the number of programs in its schools were placed in one container. Tulsa and Oklahoma City schools with the number of programs were placed in another container. Counties and

metropolitan schools were randomly drawn until a twenty percent mix of programs was selected for each of the five years. Small adjustments were then arbitrarily made to balance the programs for each of the service division areas.

With this adjustment completed, the twenty percent mix was evenly distributed among the seven service divisions of the State Department of Vocational and Technical Education for each of the five years.

Implementation of new program starts or construction of new area schools have not drastically altered the sample size for each year.

Data relevant to the 16 subjective independent variables came from the overall average ratings of the team and teachers evaluation of each variable in the Summary Evaluation Questionnaire.

Data relevant to the 19 objective independent variables is the objective data completed by each teacher on the Program Evaluation Questionnaire. The independent variable, school wealth, was gathered from State Department of Education records. The independent variable PI-1 (1973 Product Index) was gathered through the Student Accounting System. The dependent variable data which is used to calculate the Product Index was gathered through the Student Accounting System.

#### Instrumentation

# Summary Evaluation Questionnaire and Program Evaluation Questionnaire

All State Directors of vocational and technical education throughout the United States were requested to submit forms of evaluation material used in their respective states during the fall of 1970. Thirty-nine of the Directors responded. All of the questionnaires provided were of the subjective-process nature. Criteria relating to major topic areas were reviewed and synthesized. Seventy-five response items were adopted for the rough draft of the Summary Evaluation Questionnaire. All of the State Supervisors of the service divisions were requested to review the criteria and response items for the purpose of approval, deletion or addition of new criteria or items. Seventy items were approved by the supervisors for inclusion in the questionnaire for the 1971-72 evaluation. The questionnaire was then submitted to Dr. Francis Tuttle, State Director of Vocational and Technical Education, and his assistants, Mr. Arch Alexander, Mr. Byrle Killian and Dr. William W. Stevenson, for their approval.

The Program Evaluation Questionnaire, a companion objective questionnaire, was developed during the same period of time. Twenty-seven criteria were arbitrarily selected, based on expertise within the Division of Research, Planning and Evaluation. The same process of approving the questionnaire was followed as with the Summary Evaluation Questionnaire. Both companion questionnaires were then used in the 1971-72 evaluation effort on twenty percent of the vocational programs. Weaknesses were revealed through the 1971-72 evaluation effort and by critiques of the staff and administration of the Central Area Vocational-Technical School at Drumright during the spring of 1972. Revision of both instruments with local-state input is ongoing with field testing continuing through school year 1974-75.

During the 1973-74 evaluation cycle, 20 items were included in the Program Evaluation Questionnaire and 63 in the Summary Evaluation Questionnaire. It is these instruments that provide the data on a

majority of the subjective and objective variables. Teachers complete both questionnaires in September. Completion by team members is an ongoing activity from September to April each year. All material is submitted to the Evaluation Unit for processing.

#### Student Accounting System

The Student Accounting System, now a sub-system of the Occupational Training Information System, was initially developed in the summer of 1968 by the Research Coordinating Unit at Oklahoma State University.

The system has undergone revisions to its present single entry design.

The Student Accounting System, which gathers the supply information, includes information on enrollment, completion and follow-up of graduates or completors of high school vocational programs.

A study to validate the information collected with the Student Accounting System was conducted during school year 1969-70 and again in 1973-74. A sample of graduates was randomly selected in each study and a survey questionnaire was mailed out to each graduate in each of the samples. Although the responses were somewhat different than those indicated by the teachers of the graduates, the responses on the status completed by the graduate did closely approximate that indicated by the teacher in both studies.

It is this system that provides the data with which the Product Index of each vocational program is computed.

### Product Index

A task force composed of all Oklahoma State supervisors and assistant state directors of vocational education met in the fall of 1970 to

discuss and agree upon what outcome measures would be considered as valid for secondary vocational education programs in the state.

After considerable study, four criteria were agreed upon and selected as outcome criteria. Each criterion was to be given equal weight.

Those criteria selected were as follows:

- 1. Percent of graduates/completors available for employment.
- 2. Percent of graduates/completors employed in the occupation or related occupation.
  - 3. Percent of graduates/completors continuing related education.
  - 4. Retention rate of students in the program.

The task force requested that Dr. William Frazier, Director of the Research Coordinating Unit, develop the equation for computing the results of the criteria. This work was completed quickly and the computation results he termed a "Product Index".

The criteria were then presented to Dr. Francis Tuttle, State
Director of Vocational and Technical Education, and he in turn
presented the criteria to the State Board for Vocational and Technical
Education for its approval. The Board approved the criteria which are
now an official part of the evaluative measures of secondary vocational
programs.

#### Analyses of the Data

In analyzing the data, this researcher utilized the Spearman rank-order correlation and the Stepwise regression maximum  ${\sf R}^2$  procedures.

Though the Spearman procedure was adequate to test the research questions contained in the study, the author felt that the inclusion of the Stepwise regression maximum  $R^2$  procedure would add additional data

to this field of research. Both techniques are part of the Statistical Analysis System used in the Statistical Department at Oklahoma State University.

Output of the Spearman procedure, according to Barr and Goodnight (1972), includes in part: (1) the computation of a simple correlation table of the dependent and independent variables, (2) their approximate significance level, and (3) the number of observations making up the correlation coefficients.

Outputs of the Stepwise regression maximum  $R^2$  improvement procedure according to Barr and Goodnight (1972), include in part: (1) the number of independent variables in the "best" model, (2) the names of independent variables in the "best" model, and (3) the corresponding  $R^2$  statistic of the "best" model.

The output also includes the beta values and other necessary data in order to calculate the multiple regression equation(s).

The Spearman procedure permitted the organization of correlation tables to show relationships as they existed between each of the independent variables and the dependent variable by service divisions and/or occupational area.

Secondly, the Spearman procedure permitted an analysis to test the research questions contained in the study. The alpha level was preset at the .05 level for significance.

The third part of the analysis utilized the Stepwise regression maximum R<sup>2</sup> procedure to compute the partial and multiple coefficient of correlations between the optimum composite of predictive variables (models) and the Product Index.

Data yielded by this procedure was also utilized for the computation of multiple regression equations for prediction of Product Indices by service division and/or occupational areas.

#### CHAPTER IV

#### **RESULTS**

The purpose of this study was to examine process variables and their relationship to the three-year Product Index (PI-3) of secondary vocational programs in Oklahoma. The results from the analysis of data are presented in this chapter. The Spearman rho correlation procedure was used to test the research questions contained in the study. The Stepwise Maximum R<sup>2</sup> Regression analysis was also utilized. This procedure allowed the computation of partial and miltiple coefficients of correlations between the optimum composite (models) of predictive variables and the three-year Product Index.

The reader should be aware that the multiple R value for the first variable in each regression table (IV-IX) is, in fact, a Pearson product moment correlation coefficient which may vary slightly from the comparable Spearman rho correlation coefficient in Tables I-III.

Results of the analysis are presented in three sections as follows:

(1) A test of the research questions contained in the study, (2) The computations of partial and multiple coefficient of correlations between the optimum models of predictive variables and the three-year Product Index, and (3) The formulation of a multiple regression equation.

### Tests of the Research Questions

Four major research questions, with multiple sub-questions on research question two and three, were tested for significant relationship to a three-year Product Index by service division and/or occupational area. The alpha level was preset at the .05 level; however, greater levels were reported where they were found.

# Research Question One

Is there a significant relationship between a three-year Product Index (1971-73) of secondary vocational programs and the <u>Total Average</u> <u>Ratings</u> of those programs?

Reference to Table I indicates that there is a significant relationship between a three-year Product Index and the Total Average Ratings of secondary vocational programs. Although the relationship was significant, the coefficient of correlation was relatively small (.133).

TABLE I

CORRELATION BETWEEN THE THREE-YEAR PRODUCT INDEX
AND THE TOTAL OVERALL AVERAGE RATINGS FOR
SECONDARY VOCATIONAL PROGRAMS

Variable	All Divisions/Occupational Areas PI-3 N=111
Total Overall Average Ratings	.133*

<sup>\*</sup>Significant at the .0001 level

# Research Question Two

Is there a significant relationship between a three-year Product Index (1971-73) of secondary vocational programs stratified by division and/or occupational area and the <u>Criteria Average Ratings</u> of those programs?

Reference to Table II indicates that there was a significant relationship between the three-year Product Index and eight (8) of the Criteria Average Ratings in the division of Agriculture; one (1) in the division of Distributive Education; six (6) in the division of Business and Office; one (1) that was negative in Carpentry; none (0) in Auto Mechanics; and one (1) in Industrial Cooperative Training.

Results of the Analysis also indicate that the independent variable "Curriculum" was significantly related to the three-year Product Index more often than any of the other independent variables. Significance of this variable appeared in all three of the service divisions but in none of the occupational areas where the number of programs were smaller. In the three cooperative areas, Distributive Education, Business and Office Education, and Industrial Cooperative Training, Business and Office Education had the largest number (6) of significant correlations between the subjective independent variable and the criterion. Only one subjective variable was observed as being significant in each of the other two cooperative areas.

Results of the analysis further indicate that a majority of the Criteria Average Ratings were negatively related in the Trade and Industrial Education day-trade programs of Carpentry and Auto Mechanics.

One hundred two (102) correlation coefficients were computed in all six of the service divisions and/or occupational areas on Criteria Average Ratings. From this total, 37 were negatively related of which 31 were in the two day-trade programs mentioned above.

TABLE II

CORRELATIONS BETWEEN THE THREE-YEAR PRODUCT INDEX
AND THE CRITERIA AVERAGE RATING STRATIFIED BY
SERVICE DIVISION AND/OR OCCUPATIONAL AREA

			Distributive			Auto	Industrial
	riables Criteria)	Agriculture PI-3 N=53	Education PI-3 N=13	Office PI-3 N=11	Carpentry PI-3 N=9	Mechanics PI-3 N=6	Coop.Trng. PI-3 N=9
	ion & Supervision	، 366 <b>*</b>	. 391	081	700 <b>**</b>	314	.083
3. Staff		. 214	. 261	. 348	159	200	.200
4. Program Eval	uation	. 338**	.413	. 430	376	.085	.217
5. Curriculum		.336**	۵573 <b>**</b>	.633**	616	405	.233
6. Instruction	al Materials	,210	.002	.096	349	200	. 400
7. Instructiona	al Procedures	.249	.387	.309	184	.202	٠435
8. Library Mate	erials	408 <b>*</b>	.000	.385	200	314	. 529
9. Community Re		، 336 <b>*</b> *	. 371	. 680**	266	314	. 433
10. Advisory Cor		035	016	. 251	316	600	.133
11. Public Relat		، 074	.371	.675**	317	- 231	.361
12. Student Test	ting & Selection	، 266	,459	。620**	<b>-</b> . 426	428	. 588
13. Facilities 8		.284 <b>**</b>	.008	. 481	500	714	.750**
	cement Assistance	. 245	202	.795*	317	550	، 234
	cement Assistance	.297**	071	.563	333	714	317 ء
16. Student Orga		.192	، 423	.281	254	057	266
	11 Average Rating	. 357*	. 374	.633**	333	428	.283

<sup>\*</sup>Significant at the .01 level \*\*Significant at the .05 level

3

# Research Question Three

Is there a significant relationship between a three-year Product Index (1971-73) of secondary vocational programs stratified by service division and/or occupational area and the objective data of those programs?

Reference to Table III indicates that there is a significant relationship between a three-year Product Index and seven (7) of the objective independent variables in the service division of Agriculture; one (1) in the division of Distributive Education; three (3) in the division of Business and Office Education; two (2) in the occupational area of Carpentry; one (1) in Auto Mechanics; and one (1) in Industrial Cooperative Training.

In the analysis of the objective data, four independent variables appeared more often (twice) among the three service divisions and three occupational areas than any of the other independent variables. Those four variables were: (1) Number of years taught in present position, (2) Number of class visits to related businesses, (3) School wealth, and (4) The 1973 Product Index.

The analysis of objective data also indicates that the division of Agriculture had the largest number of independent variables (7) that were significantly related to the dependent variable. The same observation was made in the analysis of subjective data. In fact, it was observed that the same general trend that occurred in the analysis of subjective data, i.e., larger numbers of positive significant correlations in Agriculture and Business and Office Education, and larger numbers of negative correlations in Trade and Industrial Education programs, occurred in the analysis of objective data. In comparing the cooperative areas per se, Business and Office Education had a greater

TABLE III

CORRELATION BETWEEN THE THREE-YEAR PRODUCT INDEX
AND OBJECTIVE DATA STRATIFIED BY SERVICE
DIVISION AND/OR OCCUPATIONAL AREA

Variables A (Objective Data)	Agriculture PI-3 N=53	Distributive Education PI-3 N=13	Business Office PI-3 N=11	Carpentry PI-3 N=9	Auto Mechanics PI-3 N=6	Industrial Coop. Trng. PI-3 N=9
2. Expenditure for Supplies	.053	، 063	.253	487	086	086
3. Funds Received for Services	.197	213	092	008	.028	653
4. Expenditures for Equipment	.288**	084	179	.170	550	113
5. New Equipment Needed	. 037	369	178	.175	.371	.195
6. Total Value of Present Equipment	. 433*	257	. 473	.502	.000	050
7. Facility Age	108	. 230	۵54 ،	٠410	376	، 260
8. Facility Condition	.387*	.433	. 437	138	. 207	。079
9. Facility Size	،173	.280	. 548	401	.144	189
10. Total Years Teaching Experience	.420*	. 395	.100	025	314	016 و
11. Years in Present Position	.385*	。554 <b>**</b>	.063	153	485	.008
12. Year Updated Skill Experience	.171	402	451	.000	130	۰ 547
13. Year Update Prof. Improvement	.049	.000	.000	.273	.292	. 458
14. Degree Level of Teacher	، 261	. 401	.119	.782**	358	. 484
15. Number of Employers Known	،156	. 355	.695**	.175	318	201

TABLE III (CONTINUED)

Variables (Objective Data)	Agriculture PI-3 N=53	Distributive Education PI-3 N=13	Business Office PI-3 N=11	Carpentry PI-3 N=9	Auto Mechanics PI-3 N=6	Industrial Coop. Trng. PI-3 N=9
5. Employers Request for Graduates	.154	.267	. 482	. 447	173	253
7. Student Desire to Enter Occup.	.246	.029	. 498	218	550	.218
3. Graduate Mobility	.028	183	447	.000	.142	261
9. No. of Class Visits to Industry	.283**	。530	.685**	. <b>4</b> 08	.176	059
O. No. of Supervisory Visits	.191	.507	.317	715**	698	.179
l. School Wealth	064	011	218	383	898**	.678**
2. 1973 Product Index	。402 <b>*</b>	.159	.772*	.083	.028	.616

<sup>\*</sup>Significant at the .01 level
\*\*Significant at the .05 level

number (3) of significant independent variables in relation to the objective data than both Distributive Education and Industrial Cooperative Training combined.

### Research Question Four

Is there a significant relationship between a one-year Product Index (1973) and a three-year Product Index (1971-73) stratified by division and/or occupational area for those programs evaluated in 1973-74?

Reference to Table III indicates that there was a significant relationship between a one-year Product Index and a three-year Product Index stratified by division and/or occupational area for those programs evaluated in 1973-74 in the following service divisions: (1) Vocational Agriculture, and (2) Business and Office Education.

# Relationship Between a Composite of Variables and a Three-Year Product Index

In the second analysis, a Stepwise Maximum R<sup>2</sup> Regression analysis was used to compute the "best model" of predictive variables in each of the service divisions and/or occupational areas. The Stepwise procedure was also used to compute a multiple regression equation in each of the above mentioned areas. The equations will be reported in the third part of the results.

The  $R^2$  values in Tables IV through IX reveal the amount of variation from the mean three-year Product Index that was explained by the subjective and objective independent variables. The variables in each table are listed in their order of contribution and account for the

cumulative percentage of explained variations in each of the service divisions and/or occupational areas. The remaining independent variables did not meet the statistical requirements of the Stepwise procedure for inclusion in the models.

Table IV, concerning Vocational Agriculture, indicates that the best model for Vocational Agriculture is a nine variable model which accounted for 65 percent of the explained variation. Those variables are: (1) The 1973 Product Index, (2) Facility condition, (3) Library materials Overall Average Rating (0.A.R.), (4) Public relations 0.A.R., (5) Supervisory visits, (6) Equipment needed (\$), (7) School wealth, (8) Field trips to related business, and (9) Instructional materials 0.A.R.

TABLE IV

RESULTS OF MAXIMUM R<sup>2</sup> REGRESSION ANALYSIS
FOR VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE

Number	Variables	R	R <sup>2</sup>
1	1973 Product Index	.413	.170
2	Facility Condition	.586	. 343
3	Library Materials O.A.R.	.658	٠420
4	Public Relations O.A.R.	.717	. 515
5	Supervisory Visits	. 740	. 547
6	Equipment Needed (\$)	.762	. 581
7	School Wealth	. 780	. 609
8	Field Trips to Related Business	.799	. 639
9	Instructional Materials O.A.R.	. 809	655ء

Table V, concerning Distributive Education, presents an 11 variable model as a "best model" for Distributive Education. This composite of independent variables accounts for 100 percent of the variance from the mean three-year Product Index. Variables included in the model were:

- (1) Student organization O.A.R., (2) Degree level of teacher-coordinator,
- (3) Student placement assistance O.A.R., (4) Public relations O.A.R.,
- (5) Student testing and selection O.A.R., (6) Curriculum O.A.R.,
- (7) Facility condition, (8) Professional improvement, (9) Field trips to related business, (10) Advisory committee O.A.R., and (11) Evaluation O.A.R.

TABLE V

RESULTS OF MAXIMUM R<sup>2</sup> REGRESSION ANALYSIS
FOR DISTRIBUTIVE EDUCATION

Number	Variables	R	R <sup>2</sup>
1	Student Organization O.A.R.	。624	. 389
2	Degree Level of Teacher	. 820	. 673
3	Student Placement Assistance O.A.R.	. 898	. 807
4 5	Public Relations O.A.R.	. 956	. 915
	Student Testing and Selection O.A.R.	. 976	. 953
6	Curriculum O.A.R.	. 993	. 986
7	Facility Condition	، 999	. 998
8	Professional Improvement	。999	。999
8 9	Field Trips to Related Business	999 ،	。999
10	Advisory Committee O.A.R.	، 999	ຸ 999
11	Evaluation O.A.R.	1.000	1.000
,			

Table VI, concerning Business and Office Education, presents a nine variable model as a "best model" for predicting a three-year Product Index in Business and Office Education. The nine variables accounted for 100 percent of the variation from the mean three-year Product Index of programs for this particular service division. The independent variables included in the composite were: (1) The 1973 Product Index, (2) Number of years taught in present position, (3) Graduate mobility, (4) Instructional materials O.A.R., (5) Administration and supervision O.A.R., (6) Total years teaching experience, (7) Advisory committee O.A.R., (8) Instructional procedures O.A.R., and (9) Staff O.A.R.

TABLE VI

RESULTS OF MAXIMUM R<sup>2</sup> REGRESSION ANALYSIS
FOR BUSINESS AND OFFICE EDUCATION

Number	Variables	R	$R^2$
1	1973 Product Index	. 833	. 695
2	Years in Present Position	907 ،	. 822
3	Graduate Mobility	. 933	. 871
4	Instructional Materials O.A.R.	. <b>980</b>	.961
5	Administration and Supervision O.A.R.	. 992	. 984
6	Total Years Teaching Experience	. 999	.999
7	Advisory Committee Ö.A.R.	.999	.999
8	Instructional Procedures O.A.R.	. 999	.999
9	Staff O.A.R.	1.000	1.000

Table VII, concerning Vocational Carpentry, indicates an eight variable model as a "best model" for predicting a three-year Product Index in Vocational Carpentry. This composite of independent variables accounted for 100 percent of the variation from the mean three-year Product Index. Independent variables included in the model as best predictors were: (1) Degree level of teacher, (2) Student desire to enter occupation, (3) Curriculum O.A.R., (4) Expenditure for equipment, (5) Student organization O.A.R., (6) Facility size, (7) Year of professional improvement, and (8) Advisory committee O.A.R.

TABLE VII

RESULTS OF MAXIMUM R<sup>2</sup> REGRESSION ANALYSIS
FOR VOCATIONAL CARPENTRY

Number	Variables	R	$R^2$
1	Degree Level of Teacher	.721	. 521
2	Student Desire to Enter Occupation	. 964	.929
3	Curriculum O.A.R.	. 987	.975
4	Expenditure for Equipment	. 996	.993
5	Student Organization O.A.R.	.999	<b>.</b> 999
6	Facility Size	. 999	. 999
7	Year of Professional Improvement	. 999	, 999
. 8	Advisory Committee O.A.R.	1.000	1.000

N=9

Table VIII, concerning Auto Mechanics, presents a five variable model as a "best model" for predicting a three-year Product Index in Auto Mechanics. The five variable composite accounted for 100 percent

of the variation from the criterion. The independent variables, included in the model, were: (1) School wealth, (2) Student testing and selection O.A.R., (3) Field trips to related business, (4) Employer requests for graduates, and (5) Facility condition.

TABLE VIII

RESULTS OF MAXIMUM R<sup>2</sup> REGRESSION ANALYSIS
FOR AUTO MECHANICS

lumber	Variables	R	R <sup>2</sup>
1	School Wealth	.858	.736
2	Student Testing and Selection O.A.R.	. 982	. 964
2	Field Trips to Related Business	. 999	.999
4	Employer Request for Graduates	.999	. 999
5	Facility Condition	1.000	1.000

N=6

Table IX, concerning Industrial Cooperative Training, reveals an eight variable model as a "best model" for predicting a three-year Product Index in Industrial Cooperative Training programs. The eight variable composite accounted for 100 percent of the variation from the mean three-year Product Index in this occupational area. Independent variables included in the model as the best predictors were: (1) Facilities and equipment O.A.R., (2) Facility age, (3) Degree level of Coordinator, (4) Funds received for services, (5) Years taught in

present position, (6) Instructional Materials O.A.R., (7) Student organization O.A.R., and (8) Instructional procedures O.A.R.

TABLE IX

RESULTS OF MAXIMUM R<sup>2</sup> REGRESSION ANALYSIS
FOR INDUSTRIAL COOPERATIVE TRAINING

Number	Variables	R	R <sup>2</sup>
1	Facilities and Equipment O.A.R.	.812	. 659
2	Facility Age	. 951	.906
3	Degree Level of Coordinator	. 971	.943
4	Funds Received for Services	. 985	.971
5	Years Taught in Present Position	.999	. 999
6	Instructional Materials O.A.R.	.999	。999
7	Student Organization O.A.R.	.999	.999
8	Instructional Procedures O.A.R.	1.000	1.000

N=9

# The Multiple Regression Equations

The use of the Spearman rho allowed the testing of the research question to determine if significant relationships did exist between the independent and dependent variables. This was the major purpose of the study; however, by using the Stepwise procedure, additional information was obtained as to what composite of independent variables comprised the "best" predictor of the criterion. Output of the Stepwise procedure included a composite of "best" predictors, their R<sup>2</sup>

values, beta weights and other necessary data for computing the regression equations. The purpose of including multiple regression equations in the study as a final result was to provide supplementary information for predicting the dependent variable.

A brief explanation of the values in each of the equations is presented using the regression equation for Agriculture as an example: Values such as +.036, +8.46,.....-.035 are the beta weights by which the independent variables are multiplied. The products of these variables and the constant -14.96 (last value in each equation) are summed algebraically, the result being Y', the predicted three-year Product Index. The standard error of estimate,  $\pm 8.59$ , indicates the degree of accuracy with which it is possible to predict the dependent variable. If the distribution of scores in the sample population is normal, 68 percent of the predicted dependent variables will lie within  $\pm 8.59$  units of their actual value. For a definition of each of the  $x_1, x_2...$ variables, the reader should refer to the variable numbers in Tables IV through IX respectively. The following are the multiple regression equations for each of the service divisions and/or occupational areas:

### Vocational Agriculture

$$Y' = +.036X_1 + 8.46X_2 + .011X_3 - .087X_4 + 1.85X_5 + .004X_6 + .002X_7 + 8.33X_8 - .035X_9 - 14.96$$

Standard error of the estimate =  $\pm 8.59$ 

#### Distributive Education

$$Y' = +.021X_1 + 15.44X_2 - .044X_3 - .157X_4 + .070X_5 + .120X_6 -3.01X_7 + 4.76X_8 + .225X_9 + .001X_{10} + .001X_{11} - 97.4$$

Standard error of the estimate =  $\pm.010$ 

# Business & Office Education

$$Y' = +.100X_1 - .145X_2 + .388X_3 + .436X_4 - .123X_5 + .251X_6 -.007X_7 - .007X_8 - .002X_9 - 158.7$$

Standard error of the estimate =  $\pm .024$ 

### Auto Mechanics

$$Y' = -.098X_1 - .066X_2 - 1.30X_3 + .128X_4 + .076X_5 + 118.48$$
  
Standard error of the estimate = 0

# Carpentry

$$Y' = +7.423X_1 - .351X_2 + .052X_3 - .0008X_4 + .004X_5 + .0001X_6$$
  
-.288 $X_7$  - .001 $X_8$  + 27.169

Standard error of the estimate = 0

# Industrial Cooperative Training

$$Y' = +.191X_1 + .224X_2 - 8.08X_3 - .016X_4 + .061X_5 + .004X_6 + .0002X_7 - .001X_8 + 10.97$$

Standard error of the estimate = 0.

#### CHAPTER V

#### SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### Introduction

The purpose of this study was to determine if significant relationships exist between process variables and a dependent product variable. Stated more in layman's terms, the research questions asked: Is there a significant relationship between what the process evaluation is measuring in local secondary vocational programs and the placement rate of those programs over a three-year period. If high placement from secondary vocational programs is a desirable outcome and significant relationships can be established between process and product measures, considerable effort, both in terms of fiscal and human resources, can be conserved.

In an attempt to answer the questions, data were collected and analyzed for significant relationships. The two instruments used to collect the process data were the Summary Evaluation Questionnaire and the Program Evaluation Questionnaire. The data pertaining to school wealth were gathered through records furnished by the Oklahoma State Department of Education. The data used to compute the three-year Product Index (output measure) were gathered through the Student Accounting System of the State Department of Vocational and Technical Education.

The statistical method used to analyze the data and test the research questions contained in the study was the Spearman rho correlation coefficient. This statistical method was selected due to the level of data being tested and the number of observations in each of the samples.

A Stepwise Regression Maximum  $R^2$  procedure was used to compute the best composite or "best model" of predictor variables. This procedure also allowed the computation of a regression equation for each of the service divisions and/or occupational areas. Both statistical techniques are a part of the Statistical Analysis System used at Oklahoma State University.

The design of the study was <u>ex post facto</u> in nature. This was a major limitation of the study. By observing the independent and dependent variables in retrospect, the researcher was unable to manipulate the independent variables and observe their affect on the dependent variable.

#### Findings of the Study

The following is a condensed summary of the findings:

A. There was a significant relationship between a three-year Product Index (1971-73) of Vocational Agriculture programs and the subjective and objective independent variables as follows: (1) Administration and supervision, (2) Program evaluation, (3) Curriculum, (4) Library materials, (5) Community relations, (6) Facilities and equipment, (7) Student placement assistance, (8) Total Overall Average Rating of the program, (9) Expenditure for equipment, (10) Total value of equipment, (11) Facility condition, (12) Total years teaching

- experience, (13) Number of class visits to related industry, and (14) The 1973 Product Index.
- B. There was a significant relationship between a three-year Product Index (1971-73) of secondary Distributive Education programs and the subjective and objective independent variables in the following areas: (1) Curriculum, and (2) Number of years taught in present position.
- C. There was a significant relationship between a three-year Product Index (1971-73) of secondary Business and Office Education programs and the subjective and objective independent variables in the following areas: (1) Curriculum, (2) Community relations, (3) Public relations, (4) Student testing and selection, (5) Graduate placement assistance, (6) Total Overall Average Rating of the program, (7) Employer request for graduates, (8) Number of class visits to related business, and (9) The 1973 Product Index.
- D. There was a significant relationship between a three-year Product Index (1971-73) of Vocational Carpentry programs and the subjective and objective independent variables in the following areas: (1) Administration and supervision, (2) Degree level of the teacher, and (3) Number of supervisory visits.
- E. There was a significant relationship between a three-year Product Index (1971-73) of Vocational Auto Mechanics programs and the objective independent variable, "School wealth".
- F. There was a significant relationship between a three-year Product Index for Industrial Cooperative Training and the objective independent variable, "School wealth".
  - G. There was a significant relationship between a three-year

Product Index and the 1973 Product Index in the service divisions of Vocational Agriculture and Business and Office Education.

- H. It was found that a composite of nine variables was the "best model" of predictors of a three-year Product Index for Vocational Agriculture. The variable, Total Years Teaching Experience, accounted for more of the variation (.191) in the mean three-year Product Index than any of the other independent variables. The cumulative percent of variance accounted for by the nine variables was .655. Table IV lists the nine variables.
- I. It was found that a composite of 11 variables was the "best model" of predictive variables for a mean three-year Product Index in Distributive Education. The variable, Student Organization O.A.R., was considered the best predictor and accounted for .389 percent of the cumulative variance in the criterion. The cumulative percent of variance accounted for by all 11 variables was 100 percent. Table V lists the 11 variables.
- J. It was found that a composite of nine variables was the "best model" of predictors of a mean three-year Product Index for Business and Office Education. The 1973 Product Index was considered the best predictor and accounted for a higher percent (.695) of the cumulative variance in the criterion than any of the other variables. The nine variables accounted for all (100 percent) of the variance in the dependent variable. Table VI lists all nine variables.
- K. It was found that a composite of eight variables was the "best model" of predictors of a three-year Product Index in Vocational Carpentry. The variable, Degree Level of the Teacher, accounted for .521 percent of the variation in the criterion and was considered the

best predictor. One hundred (100) percent of the cumulative variance was accounted for by all eight variables. Table VII lists the eight variables in order of contribution.

- L. It was found that a composite of five variables was the "best model" for prediction of the dependent variable in Auto Mechanics. The variable attributing to the highest percent of variance was "School wealth". The cumulative R for this variable was .736. All five variables accounted for 100 percent of variation in the mean three-year Product Index in this occupational area. Table VIII lists all five variables.
- M. It was found that a composite of eight variables was the "best model" of predictors for Industrial Cooperative Training programs. The variable, Facilities and Equipment O.A.R., accounted for the highest percent of cumulative variance in the dependent variable. The cumulative multiple R for this variable was .659. The eight variables included in the model accounted for 100 percent of the variance in the three-year Product Index for this particular occupational area. Table IX lists the eight variables in order of contribution.

#### Discussion of the Results

The major problem concerning this study was that it is not known what variables should be considered in the evaluation of local vocational programs to conserve fiscal and human resources. In order to justify the revision of the evaluation instruments, it would be necessary that strong correlation coefficients be established that were significant.

There seems to be little agreement among statisticians on how large a coefficient must be in order to ascertain that the relationship is strong or conversely how small in order to reject it as having a trivial relationship. The major criterion normally employed is the importance of the subject under study. The evaluation of local programs is considered as a high priority of the State Department of Vocational and Technical Education and therefore, the subject is considered very important, requiring substantial relationships before any revision of evaluation instruments can be considered.

Although the findings of the study indicated that a number (21) of variables correlate significantly with the criterion, several factors prohibit the drawing of firm conclusions at this point.

First is the level of correlation coefficients in Vocational Agriculture. The highest coefficient established was .433, which accounts for only .1875 percent of the variance in the dependent variable.

Second is the large number (61 of a possible 111) of correlations that were negative in the Trade and Industrial Education programs.

Only 20 out of 111 possible correlations were negative in the three service divisions. These negative correlations raise several questions as to why Trade and Industrial Education programs, specifically the day-trade programs, are so different than those of the service divisions. Nevertheless, the large number of negative correlations, coupled with the small number of programs observed, negates the drawing of conclusions in the Trade and Industrial Education areas.

A third factor observed was the inconsistent pattern of variables that were significantly related among the service divisions and occupational areas. Examples of this inconsistency are shown by Program

Evaluation being significantly related in Agriculture, but in none of the other areas; also, Public Relations in Business and Office Education but not in others. This pattern is repeated several times.

The fourth factor which is related to the inconsistent pattern mentioned above is the lack of variables that had a significant correlation in all of the six areas observed. Only one variable "Curriculum" was significantly related in more than two divisions. For these reasons, this writer opts to adopt the conservative viewpoint in regard to the inferential ability of the variables contained in this study.

#### Conclusions

Low correlation coefficients, large numbers of negative correlations that were insignificant, inconsistent patterns of relationships, and the small number of independent variables that were significantly related in all of the service divisions and occupational areas prohibit the drawing of firm conclusions in this research.

The study has raised questions in regard to the phenomenon of negative correlations observed in Trade and Industrial Education.

Although this study has not provided firm conclusions regarding the relationship between "process" and "product", it has provided some meaningful benchmarks for the advancement of research in this area.

#### Recommendations

The following recommendations are offered:

1. That additional research be conducted to identify other intervening variables which may influence a three-year Product Index.

- 2. That the State Department of Vocational and Technical Education not delete, add to or revise the evaluation instruments until after the 1975-74 evaluation of local vocational programs.
- 3. That the study be replicated as early as possible with a larger number of programs in each of the service divisions and occupational areas. The number of occupational areas should also be expanded if possible.
- 4. That research be conducted to ascertain why Trade and Industrial Education programs are negatively related on a high percentage of subjective and objective processes.

#### **Implications**

Even though the levels of correlations obtained in the study prohibit the drawing of firm conclusions, several implications can be drawn. On close examination of those process variables found significant, many can easily be identified as teacher activities. Secondly, it would appear that the financial ability of the school to adequately support a vocational program might warrant inclusion in any further study. A third consideration should include variables on local and state administrative support in future studies.

While there is little doubt that secondary vocational programs play a large role in developing attitudes and skill proficiencies in our young people, which prepares them for the world of work, it is this writer's view that other intervening variables also affect that entrance. These intervening variables, acting independently or in conjunction with in-school processes, determine whether or not graduates enter the

occupations for which trained or continue on to higher related education. The identification of these variables, though, await greater depths of research at this point in time. It is well known by those actively involved in research that many paths must be explored before results can be obtained that will stand under replications. It is this writer's belief that this study has provided some meaningful direction that will aid further inquiry into this area of education.

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# APPENDIX A

SUMMARY EVALUATION QUESTIONNAIRE

# VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION SUMMARY EVALUATION QUESTIONNAIRE

Name of	f School	For State Do	epar	tme	nt l	Jse	Onl	У
Name of	f Teacher	School Code (1-9)						
Name of	F Program	Program Code (10-15)						
Name of	f Evaluator	School Class	Со	de (	16-	17)_		
Date		Evaluator Te	ach	er C	ode	(18	3-20	)
		Teacher Dep	end	ency	Co	de	(21	-22)_
INSTRU	CTIONS							
of his p	rument is to be completed by the vocation rogram. Read each question carefully and JESTIONNAIRE MUST BE RETURNED B	check the app	ropi	riate	rat	ing.		
Rating S	<u>Scale</u>							
1 2 3	<ul> <li>Not applicable</li> <li>Poor, major improvement is needed</li> <li>Below average, improvement needed</li> <li>Average</li> <li>Excellent, well done</li> <li>Superior, outstanding</li> </ul>							
ADMINI	STRATION AND SUPERVISION			г	· -	F		<del></del> 1
, 1.	Administrative personnel encourage and sin-service training for teachers	upport	1	2	3	4	5	0
2.	Administrative personnel will allow in- release time for teachers to visit voc programs in other schools for primprovement	ational rogram						
3.	Administrative personnel encourage teach replace worn or obsolete equipment							
4.	State supervisory and consultant personn assistance to local administrators and teac program projection, planning, and evaluate	hers in						
5.	State supervisory and consultant persussistance was satisfactory during the last							

STAFF					
6.	The vocational teacher has the personal qualifications to be an effective teacher (the ability to lead, organize, maintain class control, supervise, communicate, etc.)				
7.	The vocational teacher(s) has the necessary background of related occupational work experience				
8.	The vocational teacher has recently or is presently participating in school activities such as class sponsor, student council, etc				
9.	The vocational teacher participates in community activities, such as civic organizations, chamber of commerce, etc				
10.	The vocational teacher takes active measures to further his professional growth and development.				
11.	The vocational teacher's methods of teaching are adaptable to individual needs, interests, and rates of learning				
EVALUA	ATION				
12.	The vocational teacher(s) prepares and carries out a plan of continuous evaluation for program improvement and development (in-house evaluation)				
13.	There is a planned program which is followed for the periodic revision of courses of study in light of changing community, socioeconomic, mechanics, and technological changes				
CURRIC	ULUM				
14.	Education in your vocational program provides students with a range of occupational goals				
15.	The curriculum for your vocational program is concerned with the overall development of each pupil	*			
16.	There is close coordination and cooperation between the vocational program and the related academic and guidance staff of the school system.				

			1		 	ł
17.	The State Course of study for your particular program is followed					
18.	There is a "common core" of learnings which is stressed for all vocational students and related materials are given to individual students in their areas of interest in your program					
19.	The core of learnings in the vocational program develops understanding and skills necessary for <u>all</u> students for entry-level employment					
INSTRU	CTIONAL MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES					
20.	Related study materials are available for student use in all areas of training					$\Box$
21.	The vocational teacher has access to and uses supplementary materials of instruction					
INSTRU	CTIONAL ACTIVITIES AND PROCEDURES					
22.	The vocational teacher selects effective materials and resources					
23.	The vocational teacher is acquainted with the instructional materials before presenting them to the class					
24.	The vocational teacher uses the instructional materials effectively					
25.	Adequate and appropriate instructional supplies are provided for the vocational program		-			
26.	The Vocational Department considers evaluation to be an integral part of instruction					
27.	All students are occupied at a definite assignment.		_			_
28.	Only the minimum number of students is assigned to each task assignment					
LIBRAR	Y MATERIALS			:		
29.	Adequate library facilities are available for the vocational teacher's and students' needs	• .				
30.	Library and instructional materials are filed in such a manner that they are readily accessible to the students or instructor					

COMMU	NITY RELATIONS		<del></del>			
31.	The vocational teacher becomes familiar with the business community through surveys (questionnaires, telephone contacts, or personal interviews)					
32.	The vocational teacher enriches the curriculum with related resources (guest speakers, etc.)					
33.	Vocational classes visit businesses and industries related to their occupation			<u></u>		
ADVISO	RY COMMITTEE		ė			
34.	A representative formal advisory committee assists in improving and expanding the vocational program					
35.	The advisory committee meets as a group in scheduled meetings					
PUBLIC	RELATIONS					
36.	Informative materials enlighten educators, parents, students, and the general public concerning the vocational program					
37.	Informational materials are made available to the public in a variety of ways (radio, TV, etc.)					
STUDEN	IT SELECTION AND TESTING	•				
38.	Students are tested on aptitude, interest, and ability <u>prior</u> to entering the vocational program.					
39.	Guidance is a part of the <u>orientation</u> of pupils entering the vocational program					
40.	Guidance is a part of the learning activities of pupils in the vocational classes					
FACILIT	TIES AND EQUIPMENT					
41.	Machines and equipment are arranged in such a manner as to emphasize safety, function, and class control					
42.	The size and quality of the classroom and/or shop are adequate to have an effective program in light of its philosophy and objectives					

43.	The extent and quality of the equipment are		$\vdash$					_
	adequate to have an effective program in keeping with the philosophy and objectives				•			
44.	Materials and supplies are stored in a systematic way							
45.	An ample amount of storage space is available for supplies, equipment, and projects of the program.							
46.	Sufficient funds are made available when the purchase of new equipment is needed							
47.	Sufficient funds are made available for immediate repairs to malfunctioning equipment							
48.	To what extent is obsolete equipment replaced in the program							
49.	To what extent is the equipment modern and representative of that being used in industries representative of your field							
50.	All equipment is operative and in good working order				:			
51.	The classroom and/or shop is orderly and attractive and provides an example of good housekeeping.							
GRADU	ATE PLACEMENT							
52.	There is an organized plan for the placement of graduates seeking employment							
53.	The teacher assists graduates in finding job opportunities							
STUDEN	IT PLACEMENT							
54.	There is an organized plan for the placement of students seeking employment prior to program completion							
55.	The teacher assists student in finding job opportunities (prior to program completion)							
56.	Information is maintained on the occupational status of former students							
STUDENT ORGANIZATION								
57.	The Vocational teacher(s) sponsors a youth organization in which students plan the organization and activities							

		1	l		1 1	1
58.	A majority of the total class are members of the youth organization					
59.	Club meetings are held regularly with students conducting the proceedings					
60.	Committees are formed and make contributions to the improvement of the youth organization, school, and community					
61.	Opportunity for all members to serve on committees is provided					
62.	To what extent did members participate in local, district, and state activities					
63.	The club enriches the instructional program in the attainment of the primary program objectives .					

#### APPENDIX B

PROGRAM EVALUATION QUESTIONNAIRE

## PROGRAM EVALUATION QUESTIONNAIRE

Name of S	School		For State	e Dept. Use Only	
Name of C	County		School C	ode (1-9)	
Name of 1	Feacher		Program	Code (10-15)	
			Teacher I	Dept. Code (16-17)	
			Similar S	Sch. Code (18-19)	
INSTRUCT					
of his prog	gram. Read e	completed by the voca ach question carefully a T BE RETURNED BE	and circle	<u>cher</u> as a part of the evaluat the appropriate answers. <u>TI</u> PTEMBER 15, 1973.	tion HIS
SUPPLIES	SECTION				
				on instructional supplies a ment during the <u>last</u> fiscal y	
2. V	02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	\$100 or less \$101 - \$200 \$201 - \$300 \$301 - \$400 \$401 - \$500 \$501 - \$600 \$601 - \$700 \$701 - \$800 \$801 - \$900 \$901 - \$1000 \$1001 - \$1100 \$1101 - \$1200 \$1201 - \$1300 \$1301 - \$1400 \$1401 - \$1500 \$1701 - \$1600 \$1701 - \$1700 \$1701 - \$1800 \$1801 - \$1900 \$1901 - \$2000	21 22 23 34 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41	\$2001 - \$2100 \$2101 - \$2200 \$2201 - \$2300 \$2301 - \$2400 \$2401 - \$2500 \$2501 - \$3000 \$3001 - \$3500 \$3501 - \$4000 \$4001 - \$4500 \$4501 - \$5000 \$5001 - \$5500 \$5001 - \$5500 \$501 - \$6000 \$6001 - \$6500 \$6501 - \$7000 \$7001 - \$7500 \$7501 - \$8000 \$8001 - \$8500 \$8501 - \$9000 \$9001 - \$9500 \$9501 - up Not applicable	the
la f	ast fiscal year ees, services,	for your program or de etc.)	epartment?	(NOTE: Sale of projects, sl	hop

ANSWER:01	None	12	\$1001 - \$1500
02	0 - \$50	13	\$1501 - \$2000
03	\$51 - \$100	14	\$2001 \$3000
04	\$101 - \$200	15	\$3001 \$4000
05	\$201 - \$300	16	\$4001 - \$5000
06	\$301 - \$400	17	\$5001 - \$6000
07	\$401 - \$500	18	\$6001 - \$7000
08	\$501 - \$600	19	\$7001 - \$8000
09	\$601 - \$700	20	\$8001 - \$9000
10	\$701 - \$800	- 21	\$9001 - \$10,000
11	\$801 - \$1000	22	\$10,001 - above
		23	Not applicable

#### **EQUIPMENT SECTION**

3. What has been the total amount of funds expended for the purchase of new equipment (small equipment, large equipment, audiovisual equipment, etc.) in your vocational or technical program or department in the last fiscal year?

```
ANSWER:
             01
                 Less than $100
                                            16
                                                $2801 - $3000
             02
                 $101 - $200
                                                $3001 - $3200
                                            17
             03
                 $201 - $400
                                                $3201 - $3400
                                            18
                 $401 - $600
                                                $3401 - $3600
             04
                                            19
             05
                 $601 - $800
                                                $3601 - $3800
                                            20
                                                $3801 - $4000
             06
                 $801 - $1000
                                            21
                 $1001 - $1200
                                                $4001 - $4200
             07
                                            22
                 $1201 - $1400
                                                $4201 - $4400
             08
                                            23
                 $1401 - $1600
                                                $4401 - $4600
             09
                                            24
                 $1601 - $1800
                                                $4601 - $4800
             10
                                            25
             11
                 $1801 - $2000
                                            26
                                                $4801 - $5000
             12
                 $2001 - $2200
                                            27
                                                $5001 - $5500
                 $2201 - $2400
             13
                                            28
                                                $5501 - $6000
             14
                 $24 1 - $2600
                                            29
                                                $6001 - up
                 $2601 - $2800
                                            30
             15
                                                Not applicable
```

 Indicate the cost of new equipment needed in your vocational or technical program or department (Note: Include the cost for replacement of obsolete equipment if it is needed.)

```
$100 or less
                                                $2001 - $2100
ANSWER:
             01
                                            21
                 $101 - $200
                                            22
                                                $2101 - $2200
             02
                                                $2201 - $2300
             03
                 $201 - $300
                                            23
             04
                 $301 - $400
                                            24
                                                $2301 - $2400
                 $401 - $500
                                            25
                                                $2401 - $2500
             05
             06
                 $501 - $600
                                            26
                                                $2501 - $3000
                 $601 - $700
                                            27
                                                $3001 - $3500
             07
                 $701 - $800
                                            28
                                                $3501 - $4000
             08
                 $801 - $900
                                            29
                                                $4001 - $4500
             09
                                                $4501 - $5000
                 $901 - $1000
                                            30
             10
                 $1001 - $1100
                                            31
                                                $5001 - $5500
             11
                 $1101 - $1200
                                            32
                                                $5501 - $6000
             12
             13
                 $1201 - $1300
                                            33
                                                $6001 - $6500
             14
                 $1301 - $1400
                                            34
                                                $6501 - $7000
                 $1401 - $1500
                                                $7001 - $7500
                                            35
             15
                 $1501 - $1600
                                                $7501 - $8000
                                            36
             16
                 $1601 - $1700
                                                $8001 - $8500
                                            37
             17
                                                $8501 - $9000
                 $1701 - $1800
                                            38
             18
                                                $9001 - $9500
                 $1801 - $1900
                                            39
             19
                                                $9501 - up
             20
                 $1901 - $2000
                                            40
                                            41
                                                Not applicable
```

5. Indicate the total present value of all equipment in your shop or lab for your program or department. (Note: Machines, benches, chairs, desks, textbooks, audiovisual equipment, etc.)

ANSWER:	01	\$100 or less	24	\$7501 - \$8000
	02	\$101 - \$300	25	\$8001 - \$8500
	03	\$301 - \$500	26	\$8501 - \$9000
	04	\$501 - \$700	27	\$9001 - \$9500
	05	\$701 - \$900	28	\$9501 - \$10,000
	06	\$901 - \$1100	29	\$10,001 - \$10,500
	07	\$1101 - \$1300	30	\$10,501 - \$11,000
	08	\$1301 - \$1500	31	\$11,001 - \$11,500
	09	\$1501 - \$1700	32	
				Ψ11,001 Ψ12,000
	10	\$1701 - \$1900	33	\$12,001 - \$13,000
	11	\$1901 - \$2100	34	\$13,001 - \$15,000
	12	\$2101 - \$2400	35	\$15,001 - \$18,000
	13	\$2401 - \$2700	36	\$18,001 - \$22,000
	14	\$2701 - \$3000	37	\$22,001 - \$28,000
	15	\$3001 - \$3500	38	\$28,001 - \$36,000
	16	\$3501 - \$4000	39	\$36,001 - \$46,000
	17	\$4001 - \$4500	40	\$46,001 - \$56,000
	18	\$4501 - \$5000	41	\$56,001 - \$66,000
	19	\$5001 - \$5500	42	\$66,001 - \$76,000
	20	\$5501 - \$6000	43	\$76,001 - \$86,000
	21	\$6001 - \$6500	44	\$86,001 - \$96,000
	22	\$6501 - \$7000	45	\$96,001 - above
			40	ψου,υυι - αμυνε
	23	\$7001 - \$7500		

#### **FACILITY SECTION**

6. Indicate the year in which your facility was constructed.

```
1972 to present
                                            15
                                                1957 - 1958
ANSWER:
             01
                 1970 - 1971
                                                1956 - 1957
             02
                                            16
                 1969 - 1970
             03
                                            17
                                                1955 - 1956
                 1968 - 1969
                                                1954 - 1955
             04
                                            18
                 1967 - 1968
                                                1953 - 1954
             05
                                            19
                 1966 - 1967
                                                1952 - 1953
             06
                                            20
                 1965 - 1966
                                                1951 - 1952
                                            21
             07
                 1964 - 1965
                                            22
                                                1950 - 1951
             80
             09
                 1963 - 1964
                                            23
                                                1945 - 1949
                 1962 - 1963
                                                1940 - 1944
             10
                                            24
                                            25
                                                1930 - 1939
             11
                 1961 - 1962
                 1960 - 1961
                                                1920 - 1929
             12
             13
                 1959 - 1960
                                            27
                                                Prior to 1920
             14
                 1958 - 1959
```

7. What is the present condition of your facilities?

ANSWER: 01 Excellent 02 Good 03 Fair 04 Poor

```
8.
         What is the total square footage of your shop, classroom, toolroom, etc.?
         ANSWER:
                             1200 Sq. Ft. or less
                                                               4001 - 4200
                        01
                                                           16
                             1201 - 1400
                                                                4201 - 4400
                        02
                                                           17
                             1401 - 1600
1601 - 1800
                        03
                                                               4401 - 4600
                                                           18
                        04
                                                           19
                                                                4601 - 4800
                             1801 - 2000
                                                               4801 - 5000
                        05
                                                           20
                             2001 - 2200
                                                               5001 -
                        06
                                                          21
                                                                       5300
                        07
                             2201 - 2400
                                                          22
                                                               5301 -
                                                                       5600
                             2401 - 2600
                                                          23
                        80
                                                               5601 - 5900
                        09
                             2601 - 2800
                                                           24
                                                               5901 - 6200
                             2801 - 3000
3001 - 3200
3201 - 3400
                                                           25
                                                               6201 - 6500
                        10
                                                               6501 - 7000
7001 - 7500
                        11
                                                           26
                                                           27
                        12
                             3401 - 3600
                                                               7501 - 8000
                        13
                                                          28
                             3601 - 3800
3801- - 4000
                                                               8001 - up
                        14
                        15
STAFF SECTION
   9.
         How many years have you taught a vocational or technical subject?
                             Less than one year
         ANSWER:
                        01
                                                          17
                                                               Sixteen years
                        02
                             One year
                                                          18
                                                               Seventeen years
                        03
                                                          19
                                                               Eighteen years
                             Two years
                             Three years
                        04
                                                          20
                                                               Nineteen years
                        05
                             Four years
                                                           21
                                                                Twenty years
                        06
                             Five years
                                                                Twenty-one years
                                                           23
                                                                Twenty-two years
                        07
                             Six years
                             Seven years
                                                                Twenty-three years
                        80
                                                           24
                        09
                             Eight years
                                                           25
                                                               Twenty-four years
                                                           26
                                                               Twenty-five years
                        10
                             Nine years
                                                          27
                                                                Twenty-six years
                        11
                             Ten years
                                                          28
                                                               Twenty-seven years
                        12
                             Eleven years
                        13
                             Twelve years
                                                           29
                                                                Twenty-eight years
                                                           30
                        14
                             Thirteen years
                                                                Twenty-nine years
                        15
                             Fourteen years
                                                           31
                                                                Thirty years
                                                               Thirty-one or more years
                        16
                             Fifteen years
                                                          32
 10.
         How long have you taught in your present position?
         ANSWER:
                        01
                             Less than one year
                                                           17
                                                               Sixteen years
                        02
                                                           18
                                                                Seventeen years
                             One year
                        03
                             Two years
Three years
                                                           19
                                                               Eighteen years
                                                               Nineteen years
                        04
                                                           20
                             Four years
                                                           21
                                                                Twenty years
                        05
                                                           22
                        06
                             Five years
                                                                Twenty-one years
                                                           23
                                                               Twenty-two years
                        07
                             Six years
                                                           24
                                                                Twenty-three years
                        80
                             Seven years
                                                               Twenty-four years Twenty-five years
                                                           25
                        09
                             Eight years
                                                           26
                        10
                             Nine years
                             Ten years
                                                          27
                                                                Twenty-six years
                        11
```

12

13

14

15

Eleven years

Twelve years

Fifteen years

Thirteen years Fourteen years

28

29

30

31

Twenty-seven years

Twenty-eight years

Twenty-nine years

Thirty-one or more years

Thirty years

11.	employment,	part-	year you updated time employment o er or after school	r by in-service	erience by either full-time training in the area which
	ANSWER:	01 02 03	This year One year ago Two years ago	04 05 06	Three years ago More than three years ago Does not apply
12.	When was th	e last	year you were er	nrolled in a pro	ofessional class (college)?
	ANSWER:	01 02 03	This year One year ago Two years ago	04 05	Three years ago More than three years ago
13.	Indicate the	highe	st degree level you	have attained	at the present time.
	ANSWER:	01 02 03 04 05 06	Non-degree Associate degree Bachelor's Degree Master's Degree Specialist Degree Doctorate		
BUSINES	S RELATION	IS SE	CTION		
14.	technical pro	gram		will offer full-	ted to your vocational or time employment to your
	ANSWER:	03 04 05	One Two Three Four Five Six Seven Eight Nine Ten	11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Eleven Twelve Thirteen Fourteen Fifteen Sixteen - Twenty Twenty-one - Thirty Thirty-one - Forty Forty-one - Fifty None Not applicable
15.	How many of inquired abou	emplo ut hir	yers related to yo ing graduates on a	ur vocational of full-time basis of	or technical program have during the last fiscal year.
	ANSWER:	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09	One Two Three Four Five Six Seven Eight Nine	10 11 12 13 14 15 16	Ten Eleven Twelve Thirteen Fourteen Fifteen or more None Not applicable

16. Upon graduation from high school, release from military service or completion of post secondary education, what percent of the total students enrolled have as their objective entrance into full-time employment in the occupation or related occupation for which they are being trained? (Note: Please poll all classes and calculate the overall percentage - Please read this question to the class.)

10% - 20% ANSWER: 71% - 80% 02 21% - 30% 80 81% - 90% 91% - 100% 31% - 40% 03 09 41% - 50% 04 10 None 05 51% - 60% 11 Not applicable 61% - 70% 06

17. What percent of the upcoming graduates in your program will move or commute up to 75 miles, if employment is available? (Note: Please poll all seniors and calculate percentage.)

51% - 60% ANSWER: 0% - 10% 01 06 11% - 20% 61% - 70% 02 07 03 21% - 30% 80 71% -80% 04 31% - 40% 09 81% -90% 91% - 100% 05 41% - 50% 10 Not applicable 11

18. How many times during the last full fiscal year did you visit related business firms with your class?

ANSWER: Nine times One time 09 Two times Ten times 02 10 03 Three times 11 Eleven times Four times Twelve times 04 12 05 Five times 13 Thirteen times Fourteen times 06 Six times 14 07 Seven times 15 Fifteen or more times Eight times 16 None 17 Not applicable

#### DISTRICT SUPERVISORY VISITS

19. How many times was your district-area supervisor in your classroom, shop or lab or accompanied you in visiting training stations during the last fiscal year? (Note: Do not count contest or P.I. meetings.)

ANSWER 01 One time 07 Seven times Eight times 02 Two times 80 Three times 09 Nine times 03 04 Four times 10 Ten times Five times None 05 11 Not applicable 06 Six times 12

#### YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS

20. Circle the appropriate number if you have one of the following organizations:

ANSWER:

01 DECA - Distributive Education Clubs of America
02 FFA - Future Farmers of America
03 FBLA - Future Business Leaders of America
04 VICA - Vocational Industrial Clubs of America
05 FHA - Future Homemakers of America
06 None

#### APPENDIX C

SECONDARY FOLLOW UP PRINTOUT

# STATE DEPARTMENT OF VOCATIONAL & TECHNICAL EDUCATION DIVISION OF RESEARCH, PLANNING, AND EVALUATION EVALUATION UNIT

#### \*\* STUDENT FOLLOW-UP REPORT \*\*

School Code Name Program Code Name	000111222 Stevenson High School 170302 Auto Mechanics . DESCRIPTION		School IOOL PERCENT	Year 73-74 STATE PERCENT
TOTAL GRADUA	TES	19	52.8	30.9
Graduates em Graduates em Graduates see	AILABLE FOR PLACEMENT uployed in related occupations uployed in non-related occupations eking employment uployed part-time	11 9 2	57.9 81.8 18.2	57.0 66.7 27.3 3.7 2.3
Graduates con Graduates con Graduates in	T AVAILABLE FOR EMPLOYMENT ntinuing related education ntinuing non-related education armed forces t in labor force	7 2 1 4	36.8 28.6 14.3 57.1	43.0 41.1 19.0 27.6 .6
UNKNOWN		1	05.3	11.7
STUDENT DROPE Dropout emp	OUT loyed in related occupations	5 2	13.9 40.0	10.4 14.5
RETENTION		3	50.0	
PRODUCT INDEX	(		.66	

Data for the Student Follow-Up Report is taken from the Student Status Report completed by the teacher.

#### APPENDIX D

## INTERCORRELATIONS AMONG ALL VARIABLES FOR VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE

## INTERCORRELATIONS AMONG ALL VARIABLES FOR VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE

iariables .	P1-3	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	•	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30 31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Product Index-1973	.402																																			
	. 357																																			
	. 366																																			
	.214					•																														
	.338																																			
	.336						610																													
	.249							726																												
9.Inst.Procedures O.Library Materials								.676	677																											
1.Community Relation			.814		.662				.667	518										. •						100										
2. Advisory Committee	-035										. 311									•																
	.074				.502		.594	454	.541	.417	.623	.134												•												
									.266				. 141																							
5. Facility & Equip.				.428			.436		.592					.123																						
5.Graduate Placement	. 245	.133	.531						.395						.325																		_			
7.Stud. Placement	297	.126	.683						.555							. 557																				
3.Stud. Organization																	.446																			
9. Supplies									.068									-000																		
O.Services									<b>+</b> 056										.447																	
1. Equip. Expenditures	.288	.141	.456	.194	.341	.295	.416	.338	.494	.273	.355	₹143	.304	.280	. 396	.331	.420	.441	.270	.250																
2.Equip. Needed	.037	.004	+162	.119	.021	+264	₹079	+153	+185	₹244	₹124	.132	±115	.103	₹156	.017	+151	v021	.088	.064	+063															
3.Equip. Value	.433	.286	.491	.269	. 293	. 282	.318	.478	.433	.604	.295	<b>₹028</b>	.355	. 364	.425	.279	.273	.374	±018	.025	.306	.058														
4.Facility Age	+108	. 207	<b>+216</b>	+063	.000	+183	+136	.101	+055	+084	<b>-198</b>	.049	₹248	7111	<b>415</b>	₹254	+100	+011 ·	064	+317	₹298	.141	.025													
5. Facility Condition	. 387	+046	. 393	.286	.336	.360	.151	.160	.179	.242	. 334	₩080	.339	.277	. 509	.244	.193	.270	-016	+024	.294	<b>-022</b>	.400	<b>+382</b>												
6.Facility Size	.173	<b>-090</b>	.209	.173	.116	.140	.124	₹106	.081	.096	.021	.240	.099	. 225	.409	. 252	.141	.065	.069	.104	.101	.256	.090	<b>-303</b>	.370											
7. Tot. Teaching Exp.	.420	.203	.188	.281	.145	.274	.131	.007	.079	.210	.198	.028	.001	.109	.219	.253	.204	.065	.021	<b>+043</b>	.173	.116	. 394	+011	. 294	.172										
8.YrsPres.Position	. 385	.183	.089	. 235	.076	.239	.139	<b>+047</b>	.002	.149	.169	.075	<b>≠</b> 050	.033	.076	.173	.088	.041	.088	+042	+038	.056	₹279	.078	.161	.114	.861									
9.Skill Exp.	.171	₹142	+161	<b>₹136</b>	<b>+110</b>	<b>₹028</b>	₹205	₹167	₹244	<b>+</b> 039	+039	₹223	+166	.043	.024	<b>+082</b>	₹234	+220	.143	.047	+258	₹224	.068	+081	.306	.080	. 362	.339								
O.Prof. Improvement																																				
.Degree Level	.261	.244	.197	.278	.182	.235	.001	.167	.140	. 241	.127	.018	+060	.228	.132	. 191	.057	.067	-062	₹203	.205	+012	. 337	.114	.203	.074	. 583	.492	.108	.298						
2.Employers Known	.156	.021	.181	.124	.184	.036	.172	.215	.180	.106	.191	.069	≠008	.238	.147	.090	. 258	.096	.275	.295	.101	.048	. 253	.029	<b>+120</b>	.210	.087	.056	.128	.117-16	8					
3. Employers Request	.154	<b>-056</b>	.159	.149	.248	.274	.128																							,114.13		1				
4.Stud. Desire								. 197	. 374	. 346	.443	.257	. 387	.104	.365	. 394	. 334	.316	. 101	.036	.139	+063	.173	+198	.169	.253	.145	.147	<b>+005</b>	.114.01	0 .28	. 151				
5.Graduate Mobility	.028	.048	.023	.193	.109	.008	.151	.039	•010	.068	.019	.088	÷078	<b>*090</b>	.048	+110	+037	-198 ·	-071	.014	+059	.164	<b>-220</b>	+049	+081	.282	-012	+013	+146	.111.03	7 .10	+030	.293			
6.Field Trips	. 283	.170	.166	.070	<b>+040</b>	.085	.254	.098	.193	.218	.242	.035	.211	. 352	.051	. 380	.274	.082	. 145	<b>+</b> 003	.105	<b>-091</b>	. 326	.013	.002	₹005	.389	.333	.148	.115.12	8 .17	.307	.185	<b>v221</b>		
7. Supervisory Visits	. 191	. 231	.089	.207	.030	.217	.089	<b>+073</b>	.061	+103	.090	.044	.125	.155	.028	.261	.230	. 140	. 131	. 283	.044	+091	.090	.039	.063	.219	.317	.246	.030	+051 , 19	1 .311	.370	.073	+003		
																														-144 -24						
B.School Wealth	1001	1031	* 1 4 3																			TUUL									3 710.	7633				

N=53 Correlation coefficients  $\geq$  .273 are significant at the .05 level Correlation coefficients  $\geq$  .354 are significant at the .01 level

#### APPENDIX E

## INTERCORRELATIONS AMONG ALL VARIABLES FOR DISTRIBUTIVE EDUCATION

### INTERCORRELATIONS AMONG ALL VARIABLES FOR DISTRIBUTIVE EDUCATION

riables	PI-3	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 1	0	11 -	12' .	13	14	.15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	,24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	;
Product Index-1973																																					
Total OAR	.374																																				
Administration	.391																																				
Staff	.261 .				2 2 2																																
Evaluation	.413					125																															
	.573						451																														
	.002							662																													
Inst.Procedures Library Materials	.387								112																												
Community Relations										02																											
dvisory Committee	016	100	710	052	E46	200	100	345	561 -0	36	670																										
ublic Relations												618																									
tudent Testing	450	060	630 . 671	533	112	350	401	220	.233 .3	on .	789	294	599																								
acility & Equip.	000	121	62a .	316	341	575	-114	360	666 -2	na .	427	597	481	.004																							
raduate Placement	- 303'	125	025 .	005	-001	121	063	345	-155 1	36	חחת -	325	291	106	029																						
addate riacement	-071	133	178	247	-060	301	-143	034	.224 +0	49	160 -	160	.013	.070	.282	.441																					
tud. Organization	1071	117	060	328	561	505	400	220	530 -0	63	842	783	. 774	565	528	-265	-107																				
splies	063	396	330	310	576	255	177	.048	₹024 .2	71	. 178 -	060	.260	-087	.153	.254	.132	.018																			
ervices	-213	361 -	006 -	-185	178	-679	212	-008	.360 .1	AA .	-026 -	017	.002	-051	-497	-026	462	-004	003																		
quip. Expend <b>iture</b> :	-024	-140	335 .	-090	.576	-183	423	362	-047 .2	19	.321 .	317	.548	.144	.033	.378	-194	.341	198	.592																	
quip. Needed	-360	233	016	198	-243	123	-499	-197	+387 +3	45	-051 .	013	.236	-06B	.209	. 347	-090	-002	078	.243	.267																
quip. Value	-257	426 -	011	.104	.132	-533	022	.233	+105 .1	53 .	-018 -	077	.037	<b>+084</b>	+088	.242	₹067	-001	063	.742	.598	.433															
acility Age	230	094	321	. 391	.033	544	-095	.164	.320 +3	78	.187 .	181	. 393	.148	.572	.105	.124	.384	060	<b>+251</b>	.050	.503	.248														
acility Condition	433	371	453	.020	.227	208	475	207	.290 -0	182	.478 .	290	.644	.414	-020	.103	-165	.377	090	.264	.201	.083	.000	.020													
acility Size	280	201	282	293	-096	.625	-235	.063	.492 +5	52	.111 .	246	.276	+026	.756	<b>₽</b> 067	.178	.341 1	185	<b>+</b> 572	+263	.301	+127	.814	.021												
t.Teaching Exp.	.395	599	002	.459	-145	.069	-060	.168	.247 .0	51 ,	-058 -	433	.064	.011	.118	.364	.251	-245	163	<sub>*</sub> 143	<b>-188</b>	.154	.157	.291	. 331	. 365											
sPres.Position	554	606	188	406	-133	.224	.055	+078	.256 +1	55 .	.189 •	245	.236	.204	.104	.252	.380	.008	021	•1 <i>7</i> 7	<b>-</b> 169	.041	+031	.145	.519	. 345	.823										
ill Evn	-402	-558	167 .	-048	173	092	-046	238	063 3	179	.185 .	1 QR	.078	.003	. 249	.311	.302	-066 .	.350 -	-324	.045	<b>+216</b>	-399	<b>-503</b>	T195	<b>*290</b>	+260	1200									
rof. Improvement	nnn	154	154 -	_15/	non	234	116	155	077 -4	64	077	387	466	-038	. 386	-077	-463	.431 .	253	. 123	. 376	.467	. 154	.388	.26/	.45U	10//	1038	*170								
ecree Level	401	AGR -	US/	330	-267	162	-076	_069	101 -0	165 .	-072 -	513	. റററ	.069	-082	.347	.413	-337 .	. 170 -	-217	+365	.058	+0/2	.121	.412	.41/	.896	.000	t21/	1300							
nelo con Vocum	265	402 -	066	403	_135	OD D	_150	_524	_126 _2	. פני	-142 -	441	-194	-181	-120	-193	.084	-168 .	355	.028	-440	.130	+030	.060	.225	. 143	.505	. 509	1303	7233	.070						
mployers Request	267	011	100	202	074	200	250	EOA	_100 _7	175	nos -	ากต	カクち	017	_005	-114	775	-037	317	-177	- 44 /	- [144.5	-5111	* I 4 U	. I / U	.00/	. 100	.930	. 000	TOID	. 777	.590					
and Danisan	ഹാവ	700	247	- 476	_219	221	-161	_072	116 -2	- 1Ω	_120 _	170	_232	_341	กกจ	-022	282	-430 .	.ing .	-643	-55H	-44/	-/2/	T191	T104	. 1 34	.023	.000	- 240	TEOJ	.230	TU/I	. 637	000			
raduate Mobility	102	חחח	E 70	200	400	210	ກາາ	461	_760 7	112 .	_407 _	Ens	-277	1 KO	_710	168	-172 .	_755 .	. 1 52	255	. 101	. 2511	. 7.11	<b>TUY3</b>	TUZU	7300	4471	TELD	T711	. 033	7043	.003	TUTI	017	_154		
'4-14 T-4	con	200	255	441	ADA	EXC	166	- 2EA	007 -1	22	100 _	ハトフ	254		291	-062	144	263	665	-301	. (7 (1)	-1715	• 1 NO	. 343	TUDE	. 234	. 107		7110	8103	. 127				-100	610	,
upervisory Visits									.364 +2 .054 +7																											OI D	í
chool Wealth					4.00					0.4	111	174	. 216	014	127	072	EEG.	-346 .	.071 .	-747	_707	_069	-637	-006	_080	.294	.Z61	. 36	. 251	+413	. 206	. 170	. 277	./01	TEJJ	.073	

N=13 Correlation coefficients  $\geq$  .553 are significant at the .05 level Correlation coefficients  $\geq$  .684 are significant at the .01 level

#### APPENDIX F

## INTERCORRELATIONS AMONG ALL VARIABLES FOR BUSINESS AND OFFICE EDUCATION

## INTERCORRELATIONS AMONG ALL VARIABLES FOR BUSINESS AND OFFICE EDUCATION

Variables	PI-3	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
2.Product Index-1973																																					
	.633																																				
		<b>+</b> 045																																			
		. 284																																			
		.494																																			
		.656																																			
		.160																																			
							.405																														
Library Materials																																					
1.Community Relations																																					
.Advisory Committee																																					
									.694																												
									.409																												
.Facility & Equip.																																					
Graduate Placement	.795	.795	.778	.170	.510	.486	.686	.172	.358	.658	.653	.369	.627·	.813	.606																						
.Stud. Placement	.563	.718	.596	+045	.440	.576	.665	.202	. 381	.880	.611	.302	.547	.468	.454	.740																					
.Stud. Organization	.281	.488	.205	.290	.516	+011	.362	.512	.129	.693	.004	-136	.025	.358	.170	.470																					
.Supplies	.253	.235	.027	<b>-</b> 064	.283	.004	.191	.277	+032	.037	.069	.372	.186	<b>-207</b>	.064	.083	.129	.007																			
.Services	-092	-358	±052	.271	.379	+305	+136	+131	.080	≠011	+264	<b>-</b> 573	<b>+400</b>	.210	+034	.026	+265	.337	199																		
.Equip.Expenditures	+179	-055	.129	.317	.083	.037	₹370	.474	.289	.032	.048	.232	.074	.027	.170	.023	T298	.006	205	.228	1																
									<b>+639</b>												.353																
									.409													+062															
.Facility Age	.054	.337	.228	406	.073	.245	. 370	632	.196	000	.034	.376	.307	-013	.374	.085	.004	-067	143	-479	.348	-307	.466														
.Facility Condition																								.497													
.Facility Size	.548	298	.511	-038	340	160	289	-292	.182	.029	372	.088	.370	.740	.433	.487	.067	.087	068	.410	<b>-170</b>	-382	.053	₹372	.248												
.Tot.Teaching Exp.	100	-036	.243	449	731	000	188	454	211	064	073	220	-083	.004	.376	218	.036	.074	665	.326	.078	+059	.078	.013	.064	.204											
.YrsPres.Position	063	-095	187	410	617	-003	292	418	155	-004	-025	088	-150	004	. 301	182	-022	-016	655	.325	.004	+043	.025	.098	.037	.135	.944										
.Skiil Exp.	-451	-645	-776	064	-325	-617	-201	-228	-516	-716	-713	-504	-685	-750	-580	-783	-580	-327	RPO	.000	-391	.064	-783	-032	+227	-341	-065	.032									
.Prof. Improvement	000	-005	-021	042	-120	177	-010	205	000	075	240	141	037	-323	-085	113	266	-329	059	-447	.032	.283	124	.133	.162	-519	.032	.074	<b>-075</b>								
.Degree Level	110	537	320	-110	120	300	320	120	.000	422	240	734	302	241	239	392	478	.121	545	-456	-120	.450	.664	.240	-210	-063	.301	.300	-462	.140							
LEmpioyers Known	605	750	991	1000	416	700	622	400	.596	- 7CE	000	507	850	663	740	850	770	194	035	-316	077	-162	729	.237	483	.279	.095	.034	-811	349	424						
.Employers Request	402	506	607	- 242	316	600	330	221	A07	757	776	620	651	542	477	693	710	226	282	-164	050	.154	.744	-119	.058	.226	.220	144	-846	. 233	.653	. 782					
Stud. Desire	307.	570	364	-410	-100	570	-336	. 661	.175	201	·//0	272	627	177	242	340	674	-027	116	-771	-545	135	354	149	173	-042	-340	-338	-191	347	354	589	.420				
.Graduate Mobility	-447	-76F	-602	100	-105	-605	-313	- 377	-457	-627	-761	-060	-811	-422	-561	-585	-651	-153	186	572	-186	-002	-ROA	-314	-320	-036	.015	. 144	. 776	-233	-653	-820	-796	-597			
.Field Trips	£44/	906	700	100	£103	676	4313 COO	43//	.652	703/ 056	707	4002	731	FRA	722	754	853	655	naa	-127	-009	-145	563	220	251	222	004	-011	-629	-016	275	792	603	.511	-675		
Supervisory Visits	217	.606	./00	221	174	.0/0	.098	439	.036	.070	,/0/	.373	027	275	626	433	577	024	078	-606	116	-145	774	295	372	051	-068	-203	-683	180	560	763	710	628	-053	622	
3.School Wealth	-31/	122	250	277	440	250	221	. 394	.460	.5/5	.//4	441	10F	-222	470	-052	102	002	346	-334	285	-150	356	677	101	-400	380	146	-070	180	301	107	127	073	370	325	.41
						- 304					- 11/	.441	. 133	TEES	.7/0	TUJE			. 370	TJJ7						******	• 200	. 570	1010		. 371	/			.417		

#### N = 11

Correlation coefficients  $\geq$  .602 are significant at the .05 level Correlation coefficients  $\geq$  .735 are significant at the .01 level

#### APPENDIX G

## INTERCORRELATIONS AMONG ALL VARIABLES FOR VOCATIONAL CARPENTRY

## INTERCORRELATIONS AMONG ALL VARIABLES FOR VOCATIONAL CARPENTRY

ariables	PI-3	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32 ;	33	34	35	36	37
.Product Index-1973					•	-																															
	+333		200	:																																	
		+016		100																						-											
	7127	+310	-831	.125	670																																
				.550																																	
						.619																															
						.924		602																									-				
Library Materials									376																												
.Community Relations										333																											
.Advisory Committee											.650																										
									.836			602																									
									.508				436																								
Facility & Equip.														.217																							
Graduate Placement															-092																						
									.887							.870	•																				
Stud. Organization																																					
									.383									.675		•																	
									.699										.634																		
Equip.Expenditures	.170	.570	.127	.144	<b>+270</b>	.068	+127	.008	.307	.536	.170 .	493 .	239	.081	.263	.247	.212	+138	<b>₹665</b>	+275			:														
Equip. Needed	.175	+092	<b>∗</b> 594	<b>-443</b>	<b>+227</b>	<b>+298</b>	₹276	<b>∗</b> 705	-415 ·	<b>₹753</b>	<b>-359</b> •	443 +	609	₹302	<b>-569</b>	₹373	+234	-391	<b>-130</b>	+237	-453																
quip. Value	.502	.560	-301	+343	₹569	₹218	₹502	<b>+269</b>	.025	.075	-158 -	016 +	126	<b>-386</b>	<b>+058</b>	.016	-075	-434	-848	-394	.829	+092															
Facility Age	.410	.025	+117	+376	+350	<b>+168</b>	<b>₹376</b>	+350	+231	-158	<b>•376</b> •	075 +	180	+638	-184	+231	+058	.000	+493	+072	.217	+138	. 369														
Facility Condition	<b>-138</b>	.772	<sub>7</sub> 019	.435	₹399	<b>+248</b>	+158	<b>+025</b>	<b>₹</b> 074	. 574	<b>-198</b> .	386 .	029	<b>+</b> 004	.752	-164	+069	<b>-140</b>	<b>+514</b>	<b>-641</b>	.748	+487	.517	.218													
Facility Size	<del>-</del> 401	.359	.111	.769	.051	₹223	.128	<b>+</b> 091	-223	.555	<b>-145</b> .	512 +	017	.433	.692	<b>+360</b>	-111	.060	+021	<b>±467</b>	.157	+231	₹240	+133	.614												
Tot.Teaching Exp.	+025	. 751	.168	.210	+004	+033	+236	<b>-</b> 090	.118	.320	.126 .	523 .	288	.110	.421	<b>+</b> 059	.033	.077	-442	+418	.732	+203	.491	.008	.727	.519											
YrsPres.Position	-153	.434	.263	.102	.081	. 252	<b>∗</b> 076	<b>+178</b>	.256	.068	.297 .	561 .	371	.102	.068	.179	.289	.164	<b>∗373</b>	+163	.608	.000	. 397	.068	.429	.283	.857										
									.000																												
Prof. Improvement	.273	.410	<del>-</del> 273	.136	+483	<b>∗</b> 550	<b></b> 547	.000	₹343	.410	₹410 ₹	136 +	137	<b>+206</b>	.410	<b>∓343</b>	-547 ·	<b>-4</b> 17	₹552	+485	. 559	<b>+</b> 550	.550	.275	.650	.210	.346	.000	.000								
Degree Level	.782	<b>∗</b> 074	.149	+521	.300	<b>₽</b> 037	<b>-447</b>	.076	.112	₹037	.149 ,	074 .	224	<b>+149</b>	₹409	<b>₽</b> 037	-186	.151 -	<b>-</b> 169	.358	.190	+187	.299	.261	<b>+199</b>	+344	.113	.038	.000	.306							
									+302 ·																												
Employers Request	.447	+244	.295	₹430	.038	.313	<b>+</b> 033	.129	.313	.008	.168 .	.084	258	+338	₹354	.322	.320	.283	<b>+</b> 195	.478	.262	+385	. 338	.775	<b>∗</b> 060	±484.	.+166	+034	.000	.138	.509	.186 .					
Stud. Desire	+218	₹336	.831	.092	.944	.708	.436	.557	.616	.084	.798 .	470.	822	.493	+109	.506	.470	.811	.644	.761	<b>-</b> 167	<b>+240</b>	-468	<b>+286</b>	<b>+374</b>	.000	.106	.283	.000	+414	.338	.447 .	089				
																															.413						
Field Trips	.408	. 383	.314	<b>₹238</b>	.274	. 196	₹110	.530	.517	.306	.459 .	127 .	495	.115	.119	. 354	.102	.199	₹034	.219	.504	-427	.474	+222	.161	<b>~266</b>	.340	.113	.000	.349	.609	<b>•102</b> .	185 .	. 248	.296		
Supervisory Visits School Wealth																																					
																										.290											

# N=9 Correlation coefficients $\geq$ .666 are significant at the .05 level Correlation coefficients $\geq$ .796 are significant at the .01 level

#### APPENDIX H

## INTERCORRELATIONS AMONG ALL VARIABLES FOR AUTO MECHANICS

### INTERCORRELATIONS AMONG ALL VARIABLES FOR AUTO MECHANICS

ariables	PI-3	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	8	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31.	32 33	34	35	36	· :
Product Index-1973	.028																					,														
	<b>-428</b>	.542		:																•																
	±314	-257	.428																								•									
	<b>+200</b>	.428	. 942	.371																																
	.085																																			
	×405	.579	.898	.318	.811	.492			•																											
3.Inst.Materials	<b>-202</b>	<del>-</del> 257	.257	.828	.200	+371	.405																													
.Inst.Procedures	.202	+057	.318	.753	. 376	.144	.044	.405																												
).Library Materials																																				
.Community Relations	÷314	. 142	. 885	.600	.942	.257	.753	.428	.463	.600		•																								
.Advisory Cormittee	<b>-600</b>	.771	. 657	<b>-085</b>	.428	.714	.637	<b>-200</b>	<b>+202</b>	+085	.257																									
.Public Relations	<b>-231</b>	.927	. 695	.000	.521	.811	.794	.057	+044	.000	.318	.840																								
												.714	.724																							
Facility & Equip.	<b>₹714</b>	-371	. 371	.771	.257	×257	.144	.428	.463	.771	.485	.142	144	.485																						
Graduate Placement	<b>+550</b>	.318	.811	.057	.811	405	.691	-115	+088	.057	.753	608	.411	.463	.318	_																				
												.771				.898																				
Stud. Organization																	.550																			
Supplies	-086	463	.376	.463	.579	+318	.264	.376	.323	.463	.753	<b>-347</b>	-338	028	.405	485	.231 +2	279																		
																	.085 +		753																	
Equip. Expenditures	<b>+550</b>	637	.028	.637	+028	+492	-220	.289	.411	.637	.231	-144	485	173	.927	088	-028 -0	591 .	382 .	405																
																	142				695															
																	318 -					-463														
																	231 +						-250													
Facility Condition																								-840												
																	608								420											
Tot.Teaching Exp.	-314	-028	314	.885	.142	-085	.318	828	.608	.885	.314	.085	231	.600	600	173	028	115	028 -	371	434	-885	318	-347	000	463										
YrsPres.Position																																				
																	130											-65A								
Prof. Improvement	292	.097	.097	487	097	292	-198	097	.891	487	.097	-097	000	487	292	207	487 -1	IOR -	naa .	007	207	-683	306	-801	707	801	487	202	-447							
																	000 .2													408						
Employers Known	-318	-144	637	927	637	.000	426	.637	794	927	811	.028	058	637	782	352	202 +0	199	632	376	617	-605	601	-520	210	470	605	608	-664	405	495					
Employers Request	-173	.115	. 753	463	. 840	.115	.808	-550	220	463	APA	115	323	347	202	632	579	iii .	750	289	OAA	057	220	-132	-105	-367	231	312	-664	-199	060	602				
Stud. Desire	-550	-405	-057	376	-202	-637	220	695	-294	376	.028	-057	.073	115	347	-073	231	114	132 -	405	204	-231	088	647	-840	-270	463	521	000	-405	495	.132 .235				
Graduate Mobility	142	-828	-257	200	-028	-771	-231	314	028	200	200	-771	753	600	142	028	200 -	70	782	542	310	200	605	318	-621	-028	-142	-314	120	-202	- 350	202 347	318			
Field Trips	176	-617	088	353	353	-441	-044	.264	358	353	520	-637	582	264	264	223	.088 -4	192	gan .	704	358	OAA .	806	-086	-212	134	-080	-264	-134	4535	~360	.492 .537	.000	882	,	
.Supervisory Visit:																																				7
souper a roof a rigit:	,,,,	001	020	000	173	210	1,50	., 30	500	.000	-057	405	.na.a	028	521	330	521 -1	61	DED T	057	500	-144	073	676	-420	-220	030	172	F71/	4311	300	-044 -132	677	-020	-22	ì
School Wealth	-XUX																																			

## N=6 Correlation coefficients $\geq$ .811 are significant at the .05 level Correlation coefficients $\geq$ .917 are significant at the .01 level

#### APPENDIX I

INTERCORRELATIONS AMONG ALL VARIABLES
FOR INDUSTRIAL COOPERATIVE TRAINING

### INTERCORRELATIONS AMONG ALL VARIABLES FOR INDUSTRIAL COOPERATIVE TRAINING

Variables	PI-3	. 2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
2.Product Index-1973																															·						_
	. 283				•																																
		<b>+</b> 016 .																																			
		.716 .																																			
		.627																																			
		.666 .																																			
		.900																																			
		.627 .										•																									
O.Library Materials																																					
<ol> <li>Community Relations</li> </ol>																																					
2.Advisory Committee																																					
3.Public Relations																																					
		.789																																			
5.Facility & Equip.																																					
Graduate Placement																						•															
		.426 .																																			
B.Stud. Organization																																					
		.155 .																																			
		•188 ·																																			
l.Equip.Expenditures																																					
		.025 .																																			
		±151 .																																			
		₹075 t																																			
5.Facility Condition																																					
6.Facility Size	<b>-</b> 189	<b>-129</b> .	.189	.278	<b>+</b> 029	<b>+</b> 020	.268	<b>+268</b>	+180	<b>₽</b> 045	.069	.488	.020	<b>+</b> 135	+268	.035	.330	.139	.494	.568	.036	.417	.843	.105	.141												
7.Tot.Teaching Exp.																																					
3.YrsPres.Position																																					
		.547 .																																			
).Prof. Improvement	.458	.256	<b>+165</b>	<b>∓</b> 550	.073	<b>+</b> 032	.330	.183	+211	.115	.174	₹706	.069	<b>+</b> 078	.055	.386	<b></b> ₩064	<b>+128</b>	<b>+284</b>	+359	<b>+512</b>	<b>+248</b>	<b>+152</b>	.360	<b>₹174</b>	<b>+</b> 328	.582	.440	.527								
.Degree Level	,484	.000	<b>+</b> 018	.316	+018	.018	+242	<b>₹</b> 074	.318	+046	. 335	.055	.357	.263	.596	+336	<b>+261</b>	+316	₹327	+896	.330	. 247	+131	+169	. 324	+545	+272	+352	.153	.123							
.Employers Known	₹201	<b>+420</b> 1	<b>-285</b>	₹260	+142	₹122	.151	₹369	₹143	.101	+042	.352	<b>₽</b> 067	+330	<b>-</b> 159	+320	.493	<b>+613</b>	.113	.169	.096	+261	.487	<b>-194</b>	.611	.451	<b>-</b> 614	+562	.207	+175	<b>₹140</b>						
3.Employers Request	<b>+253</b>	<b>+033</b> .	.101	<b>-151</b>	.160	.194	₹227	.143	+055	<b>₹323</b>	.219	+692	.127	<b>₽</b> 046	+270	.042	<b>≠500</b>	.708	.087	<b>+140</b>	.004	.025	<b>-</b> 531	.212	<b>₹720</b>	+464	.672	.504	+485	.222	.018	<b>+710</b>					
4.Stud. Desire	.218	<b>+008</b> .	.470	,621	.151	.388	<b>+176</b>	.016	.506	<b>₹038</b>	.697	.142	,610	.470	.285	<b>+367</b>	<b>-</b> 181	.336	.487	₹519	.715	. 798	.152	.228	+252	.010	.033	<b>+128</b>	+552	₹259	.535	<b>+305</b>	.297				
5.Graduate Mobility	+261	.060	-165	<b>+087</b>	<b>+243</b>	₹201	+156	.182	₹209	+157	<b>+452</b>	₹635	₹452	₹070	+461	.218	<b>₹559</b>	.313	+126	.377	<b>+</b> 081	<b>₹102</b>	<b>+482</b>	.408	¥743	+343	. 526	.422	<b>-214</b>	.196	+360	<b>-645</b>	.586	-210			
6.Field Trips	+059	+256 ·	<b>-</b> 034	+418	.008	.176	+094	<b>+085</b>	+154	<b>₹137</b>	.555	<b>∓581</b>	.172	+189	-444	r214	.000	.359	.433	<b>₹132</b>	.093	.048	<b>+116</b>	.650	<b>₹648</b>	.030	.521	. 366	±421	.400	<b>+172</b>	<b>•</b> 077	.571	.254	.151	!	
7. Supervisory Visits	.179	*290 s	<b>-376</b>	<b>+504</b>	+299	+163	+350	-222	₹223	.021	.222	+094	+245	<b>+271</b>	+273	<b>+412</b>	.360	₹205	.079	-091	<b>-</b> 049	₹314	₹250	.521	<b>+243</b>	.030	<b>+0</b> 81	.043	<b>≠</b> 070	.221	<b>+172</b>	.275	<b>+</b> 025	+133	*111	1.61	8
																				<b>+553</b>																	

N=9 Correlation coefficients  $\geq$  .666 are significant at the .05 level Correlation coefficients  $\geq$  .796 are significant at the .01 level

### VITA $^{\mathcal{V}}$

#### Ralph Wayne Ross

#### Candidate for the Degree of

#### Doctor of Education

Thesis: A STUDY OF SELECTED PROCESS EVALUATION VARIABLES AND THEIR

RELATIONSHIP TO PRODUCT CRITERIA IN SECONDARY VOCATOINAL

EDUCATION PROGRAMS IN OKLAHOMA

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Professional Experience: United States Army, 1953 through 1956; Industrial Arts teacher at Shawnee Junior High, 1960 through 1967; Vocational Carpentry teacher at Shawnee High School, 1967 through 1969, and Local Director of Vocational Education, Shawnee Public School, Shawnee, Oklahoma, 1969 through 1970; research staff assistant, Oklahoma State University and Coordinator of Evaluation with the State Department of Vocational and Technical Education, Stillwater, Oklahoma, 1970 through 1975.

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